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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,219—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 4, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

[TEN PAGES
PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE NEXT AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1904.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 p.m.				
9th July	ORIENTAL	5281		
16th "	ARABIA	7903	MACEDONIA	10512
23rd "	OCEANA	6610		
30th "	BENGAL	4651	MONGOLIA	9505
6th Aug	PERSIA	7951		
13th "	VICTORIA	6522	EGYPT	7912
20th "	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	CALEDONIA	7538	CHINA	7912
3rd Sep.	BALLAARAT	4880		
10th "	ORIENTAL	6281	MOLDAVIA	9570
17th "	VICTORIA	6522		
24th "	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st June, 1901.

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COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	14th July 1904.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	8th Sep. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, to some extent, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "NERA," 5,876 tons, Captain Chevalier, to sail on or about the 22nd July, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent,
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 315	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,216	20th July 1904
† VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	22nd July "
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	20th Aug "

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 480. Saloon Rs. 600.

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Inland 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,583	27th July 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street; Fort Bombay.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

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S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 9th July, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 5th July, at 10 a.m., calling at Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBANDER, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 13th July, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,010 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 26th July.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 9th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents

Bombay, 2nd July, 1901.

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BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

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SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

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AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR PASSENGERS.

S. S. "HAVRAISE," 4,717 Tons, will SAIL for above PORTS about the end of July. Has splendid accommodation for FIRST CLASS passengers. Cabins on deck. Electric light, French Cuisine and wine free.
Fare, Rupees 400 per adult.

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Compagnie Havraise Peninsulaire de Navigation a Vapeur, 22nd June, 1901.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
LEVANZO	5,000	F. Viola	15th July 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Aug. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Sept. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 610	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 625, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	16th July 1901.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Aug. 1901.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept. 1901.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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Esplanade Road, No. 27.

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BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.,

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THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N. W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Hayes's Reports, Hyde's Reports Marshall's Reports, Coryton's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1802 to 1862 decided by the SUDDER ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 150 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

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1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
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1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

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NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

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THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JULY, 1904
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.
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This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices, 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia, or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treancher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of IRON and STEEL, arrived per HANSA LINE S. S. "LIEBENFELS," No. 10-11 Sheds, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their consignments ex above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated 4th July, 1904.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY OPENED OUR BUSINESS in Bombay as Merchants under the Name and Style of BOMBAY FRENCH STORES COMPANY.

BOMBAY FRENCH STORES Co.
G. JEANGIRARD & Co.,
Managing Directors.

Navsari Buildings, No. 1, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, 4th July, 1904.

NOTICE.

MR. SHAPURJI DADABHOY MEHTA has been APPOINTED by us GENERAL MANAGER of BOMBAY FRENCH STORES Co., and is constituted our Attorney TO SIGN our Firm Per Pro.

BOMBAY FRENCH STORES Co.,
G. JEANGIRARD & Co.,
Managing Directors.

Navsari Buildings, No. 1, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, 4th July, 1904.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 4th, to MONDAY, the 18th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1904.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge :—

EDWIN SMITH, late in the employ of the Bombay Port Trust.
PESTONJI DADABHOY ASAVAID, late of Bandra, Parsi Inhabitant.
JANE MARY VALLADARES, late of Bombay Portuguese Inhabitant.
GONVILLE WARNEFORD, a Captain, late of the Bombay Political Department.
EDWARD FRERE MARRIOTT, a Major, late Assistant Resident, Amreli
THOMAS ALEXANDER DOWNES, late Engine Driver Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Byculla.
JAMSETJI BOMONJI HASOTIA, late of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant,

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised

N. C. MACLEOD,
Ag. Administrator-General.

Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 2nd July, 1904.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public that THACKAR DEVCHAN NURSEY, has contracted TO SELL absolutely to our Clients the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, gift, lease, lien or otherwise are requested to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No. 28, Esplanade Road, Fort, within Fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the Sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same (if any) will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground (of which the Lessors are the Trustees of the Port of Bombay), together with the messuage, tenement and godowns standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Elphinstone Estate outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 10,6 6-9 Square Yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under No. 439, and in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "B" Ward No. 477/1 (1) Street No. 4, Ward No 177 A (1), Street No. 4 (1), Ward No. 477 B (1), and Street No. 6, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by Argyle Road, on or towards the West by the property of Jadowji Jairam, on or towards the North by the Musjid Siding Road, and on or towards the South by the Musjid Cross Lane, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.—Dated this 1st day of July, 1904.

JEHANGIR & SEERVAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

RECTOR'S WIFE, experienced with little CHILDREN, wishes the entire CHARGE of TWO or THREE LITTLE GIRLS, from 3 to 7 years old, whose Parents are in India or abroad. Rectory most healthily situated in the midst of lovely scenery. Unexceptionable references given and required.

Mrs. SOMERSET, Rectory, Crickhowel, S. Wales.
Full particulars with photograph of house at "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of DHUNJIBHOY CASAM, a Mistry late of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant, deceased.

BAI REHMATBAI, widow, and ALADIN DHANJIBHAI, a clerk in the Carimbhai Ibrahim Mills, the only sons of the said deceased, both of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants residing in house Nos 395-395 at Doongry street without the Fort of Bombay, the only Executrix and Executor appointed in the said will..... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Thirtieth day of June in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Four, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 30th day of June, 1904.
Messrs. MOTULAL & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of KASAM KANJI VERSI, late of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, merchant, deceased.

1. IBRAHIMBHAI JAFAR SOMJI. 2. MAHOMEDBHAI DOSA KHAKU, both of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants, Merchants, residing at Doongry street, outside the Fort, the executors according to the tenor of the Will of the abovenamed deceased..... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the twenty-eighth day of June in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and four, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 28th day of June, 1904.
Messrs. EDGELOW, GULABCHAND & WADIA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BRAHING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

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60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
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The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £500,000

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

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RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 19,00,000

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For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....„ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND „ 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS.....400,000

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Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

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Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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RESERVED FUND	...	„ 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	...	„ 5,00,000

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„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
MR. D. KING.

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2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

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	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
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„ 6 Months	4 „
„ 3 „	3½ „

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No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th instant at 4 p.m, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of Houses Nos. 3, Bawankhani and 1 B, and 79 Gamdevi Road.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE REAL PEARLS,

On THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 P. M. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., and on account and risk of Kanayalal Keesrichund, trading in the name of B. B. Soondersen—

1 parcel of very valuable real pearls returned from London containing 3 bunches of 14 strings of 349 pearls weighing about 670 carats.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 4th July, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th instant at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD, & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following :—

Furniture such as chairs, writing, dressing, and washhand tables, cupboards, almyrah, chest-of-drawers, Singer's foot sewing machine, bentwood chairs, perambulators, Austrian safe on stand, folding cots, large cooking stove, cottage piano by Marcks and Co. piano stool etc.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Essoobhoy Adoolally and Co., Municipal Contractors, Phool Gully—

12 butts pump leather.

On account and at the risk of Ebramjee Essoobjee, Paint Merchant, Rung Bazar—

About 110 kegs Hubbuck's white zinc paint in 28 and 56 lb. kegs.

AT 2.P.M.

Several second-hand bicycles by different makers.

1 light rubber-tyred victoria.

1 strong built vis-a-vis.

1 strong built French-polished shigram.

1 double-seated brougham.

2 cases saddlery.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, next to Messrs. M. Breslaw and Co. the following fancy goods suitable for drawing room decoration, consisting of large and small clocks, time pieces, table clocks, lady's and gents gold, silver and rolled gold watches, bracelets, binoculars, telescopes, melodian, hand organs, musical boxes, cases of fish knives and forks, minor brackets Majolica Jardineers, and flower pots, terra cotta figure and busts, centre pieces, Japanese pots wall screens, cash boxes etc.

The above is now on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator of the estate of the late R. B. Sameer, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY the 4th instant at 4 p.m, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of Houses Nos. 3, Bawankhani and 1 B, and 79 Gamdevi Road,

Delhi carved teapoy and stands, table and wall ornaments, China flower pots, vases and baskets, copper and brass idols, vases and bowls, glassware and crockery, table hanging and wall lamps and lanterns, pictures, cane sofa and chairs, rugs, Gladstone bag, child's rocking horse and perambulator, ice box, reed and bead curtains, photographic camera with lense and accessories, cane tiffin basket, one D.B. hammerless gun by Holland and Holland in leather case, single barrel rifle by Alexander Henry, single barrel Winchester repeating rifle, single barrel Lee speed patern rifle, revolver, Army and Navy gent's bicycle, &c.

The property will be on view three days before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th July, 1904.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE, PARCELS, &c., AT G. I. P. RAILWAY, VICTORIA TERMINUS.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 58 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th July, 1904, at 2 p. m., at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 4th July, 1904.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF THE RIGHT OF COLLECTING TOLL AT THE SION AND MAHIM CAUSEWAYS.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will under instructions of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay sell the above right at 3 p.m. on MONDAY, the 11th July, 1904, at the office of the Assessor and Collector, on the Ground Floor of the Municipal Building.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner or at the Auctioneers

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,

Bombay, 4th July, 1904.

TEAS. TEAS.
MAY BLOSSOM TEA.

The present most popular brand is the Mayblossom Tea.

SOLE AGENTS :—

CROFT MODY & Co.,

BOMBAY.

RETAIL AGENTS :—

DENISON & CO.,

BOMBAY.

THE BERNDORF METAL WORKS, OF ARTHUR KRUPP,

Berndorf, in Austria

by this present take liberty to bring again their

GERMAN SILVER SHEET & WIRE

under the notice of Merchants and Consumers in India.

IT is now more than 25 years since the BERNDORF GERMAN SILVER WARE was first introduced to the Indian Markets, and it has since stood the test for high quality, whilst Dealers and Metal Workers alike appreciate its never varying, uniform outturn and high reliability.

The Proprietor of the Berndorf Works kindly asks intending buyers when ordering AUSTRIAN MAKE to stipulate for

BERNDORF MANUFACTURE.

as substitutes are being offered.

At the same time the attention of Indentors is directed to the Berndorf special

TRADE MARK FOR INDIA, THE "PALMTREE,"

as per annexed sketch which registered mark may be struck on each Sheet or Wire Ticket IN ADDITION to any other stamp (such as the Queen's Head) or name, which Indentors may desire, but they should beware of imitations,

Orders can only be accepted through Houses domiciled in Europe according to long established custom.

Berndorf, in Austria. December 1904

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 1.

SECURITIES—			
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£90 5-8	=	—1-8
3 do. Rentes	£93 1-4	=	+ 1-4
3½ do. Indian Sterling	4		
Loan	£105 3-4	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 1-4	=	do
SILVER—			
Spot in London	26 3-8	=	+ 1-4
2 months hence	26 3-8	=	+ 5-16
Spot in New York	57 1-4	=	+ 1-2
EXCHANGES—			
Paris, cheques	25·19	=	— 2
Berlin do.	20·40 1-2	=	+ 1-4
New York Demand	4·87 1-8	=	unchanged
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3	per cent =	do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	1 7-8	per cent =	— 1-4
6 " " "	2 1-4	per cent =	unchanged
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1-2	per cent =	do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8	per cent =	do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	1 3-4	per cent =	+ 2 1-4
7 day market loans	1 7-8	per cent =	—1 3-8

Extra Council Bills allotments.—Bills on Madras Rs. 30,000 at 1s. 4d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 60,000
Gold "	£ 70,000
Silver to Calcutta	£ 10,000
Gold "	£ 10,000

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 11 3-16 J.-J. quiet but steady.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 32 3-4 J.-J. done, steady.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 33 3-4 J.-A. done, firmer.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7.

ARRIVALS—
Steamers Afghan Prince,

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 7,000. Spot 5·96 — 16. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 13-16 unchgd. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 2,000. Arrivals closed steady.

July-Aug. 5·71 —3	Aug.-Sept. 5·68 —3	Sept.-Oct. 5·34 —1
Oct.-Nov. 5·21 —1	Nov.-Dec. 5·16 —1	Dec.-Jan. 5·14 —1
Jan.-Feb. 5·13 —1	Feb.-Mar. 5·13 —1	Mar.-April 5·13

Receipts at U. S. Ports	1,000
Do. last year	1,300
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. do Continent	nil

In New York—

Spot	10·85 unchgd.
Futures, month of July	10·12 —3
Do. do. December	9·40 —7

In New Orleans—

Spot	10 11-16 unchgd
Futures, month of Sept.	9·51 —4
Do. do. Dec.	9·24 —4
Tone at close	steady.

	Bales.
Week's receipts of cotton at U S ports	17,000
" exports to Great Britain	23,000
" to France and Continent	24,000
Stock of Cotton at U S ports	170,000
" " at interior ports	100,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 1st July, 1904 :—

Cotton	1,609 bales.
Wheat	7,896 cwts.
Linseed	10,918 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	3,305 "
Gingellyseed	333 "
Poppyseed	3,216 "
Groundnuts	28 "
Castorseed	3,413 "
Rice	2,615 "
Myrabollams	18 "
Cottonseed	183 "
Mowrasseed	1,843 "
Gram	928 "
Joowar	3,638 "
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion	Rs.	3,30,400
Gold coin and 238 Bars of silver	"	81,000

Ex s. s. Oriental, from London.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY JULY 2.

Exchange—Tone quiet but steady.
Bank T.T.....1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand 1s. 4d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 5-32d to 1-8d
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 1-4 to 7-32d.
French Francs 8 do do ..... 169 3-4 to 1-2
Marks 8 do do ..... 138 to 137 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 136
Shanghai 30 do do 187 1-2
Japan 30 do do 148 1-2
Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent, Tone unsettled.
Cash 97-12
1st Settlement 1st August ... 97-8
Money Market Tone very easy.

BANK RATE.—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 16th June 3 do
Bank of Bengal do 23rd June 3 do
Bank of Madras do 31st May 5 do

SEEDS—

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Linseed.—Tone steady		
Ready	5 12 0	
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.		
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4 15 0	
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5 7 6	
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5 8 6	
Poppyseed.—Tone steady		
Ready	5 12 0	
Castorseed—Tone steady		
Ready	21	

WHEAT.—Tone steady
Pissi 91 per cent. ... Rs 27
Club, No. 1 ..... Rs 27 1-2

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone quiet.
Estimated sales .....bales 4,000
Imports ..... do 7,000

July-Aug. 5·68 —3	Aug.-Sept. 5·55 —3	Sept.-Oct. 5·31 —3
Oct.-Nov. 5·18 —3	Nov.-Dec. 5·13 —3	Dec.-Jan. 5·11 —3
Jan.-Feb. 5·10 —3	Feb.-Mch. 5·10 —3	Mch-Apl 5·10 —3

COTTON.—Tone quiet.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 4.

Before The Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

For Consent Decree.

500-03—Thakurdas and Co—Tar Mahomed Haji Aboo and others vs Haji Essa Haji Aboo—Payne and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

169 04—J P Dastur—Burjorjee Cowasjee Postwala vs Luxmidas Mathuradas and another—Payne and Co

290-04—B Raghavsya—Rsotmal Radkarasan and another vs Laxmidas Shrikessondas—Wadia G and Co

Long Causes.

631-01—Captain and V—Bai Kabu and another vs Amerchand Madhawji and others Mansukhlal J and A Little and Co—Dikshit and D and Thakurdas and Co—Partly decreed.

Commercial Causes.

248-04—Crawford B and C—Diedrick Herman Glade vs Narondas Tulsidas Little and Co.

Long Causes.

625-02—Tyabji D and Co—The Advocate General vs Haridas Purshotam Ardeser H D and Co

208 32—Tyabji D and Co—Raja Bahadur Chutoorbujdas Gordhundas vs Munchershaw Chothia and another Wadia and Co.

105-04—Hiralal D—Vajeram Fakheram Dewan vs Purshotamdas Jamnadas—M B Chothia

151-03—Payne and Co—Kikia Khoshal and anr vs Rustomjee Ardashir Cooper—Mulla and M For Postponement.

689-03—Mulla and M—Rajabally Ramjee Lakhdir vs Samson Huskel—Captain and V.

352-04—Mulla and M—Rajabally R. Lakbdhor vs Samson Huskil—Captain and V

677-03—Kanga and P—Ganeshlal Jaharimull and another vs Chathmull Jivanram—Payne and Co.

455-1991903—Tyabjee D and Co—Jainabai vs Mistry Adam Aba Patel—Jehangir and S.

75-02—Little and Co—Rahimtoola Khairaj and other vs Gungaram Vithaldas—Thakurdas and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSEL.

For Exparte Decree.

230 04—Ardeser H D and Co—Abdul Latiff bin Nur Mahomed and another vs Abdul Kalek bin Nur Mahomed and another—Pestonji R and K.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

411-02—Cragie L and O—The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co vs S B Fraser and Co and others—Payne and Co and Smetham B and N—Part heard.

Commercial Cause for taking evidence.

614-02—P and Bier and another vs Chotalal Javerdas—K D Shroff.

Long Causes.

615-03—Smetham B and N—Vithal Luxuman Chunekar vs Gajanan Shamboo Sadhab and others—Jamsetji and R—and In person—Part heard.

753-02—Smetham B and N—Benjamin Santa Anna Pereira vs Antonio Sebastian Pereira—Edgelow G and W—Part heard.

29-02—Smetham B and N—Benjamin Santa Anna Pereira vs Antonio Sebastiao Pereira—Edgelow G and W—Part heard.

For further directions on Commissioner's Report.

124-99—Payne and Co—Aba Gunny vs Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Oosman and others—Payne and Co—Captain and V—and Smetham B and N.

736-02—Sorabji and J—Shaik Hasan Shaik Ibrahim vs Azzabibi and others—In person.

Testamentary Suits.

13-03—Matubhoy J and M—Jethibai vs Jethabai Veeram—Little and Co.

26-99—Balkrishna V N K—Bhowanishunker W Patuck vs Marthand Purshotam Joshi—In person.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strickly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

CARDEW—June, 10, at Adelaide Road, wife of A G Cardew, Indian Civil Service of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BURT—BLACKSTONE—June 11, at St Mark's Church, Regent's Park, Sir J M Burt, to Grace Emma, daughter of the late J Blackstone, M R C S,

DOUGLASS—LEA—June 14, at St George's Church, Edgbaston, Birmingham, A E Douglass, Assoc M Inst C E, to Grace Walford, daughter of J W Lea.

FIGGIS—DONNITHORNE—June 11, at St Mary Magdalene's Church, Paddington, J M Figgis, to Loveday Louisa Gladys, daughter of the late Capt A Donnithorn 17th Lancers.

OWEN—JERVIS—June 8, at St Jude's Church, Southsea, J A Owen, engineer lieutenant, Royal Navy, son of the late T Owen, solicitor, of Calcutta and Rangoon, to Dora Soppia, daughter of Col W S Jervis, late Royal Munster Fusiliers.

TRETHEWY—RASHLEIGH—June 1, at St Stephen's Church, Gloucester Road, Capt T L Trethewy, D C L I, to Emily, daughter of the Rev J K Rashleigh

VANDELEUR—June 10, at Brentwood House, Southsea, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late Lieut colonel of R Vandeleur, aged 68.

WATSON—GRIMSTON—June 11, at St Paul's Knightsbridge, F C Watson, 7th Dragoon Guards to Cecilia, daughter of W E Grimston.

DEATHS.

BICKNELL—June 10, at Greystone House, Lincoln, Capt P B Bicknell, formerly 73rd Regt, aged 85

CARRUTHERS—June 5, at Villa Friedrich, Waldeck, Badenweiler, Germany, H A Carruthers, lieutentant Royal Navy, aged 30

EWING—June 6, at Croydon, Surrey Lieut-Col E Ewing, Army Veterinary Dept (retired), aged 61.

GLOVER—June 8, at Park Road, Southampton, widow of the late Capt F G B Glover, late King's Own Yorkshire Light Inf, aged 80.

HENDERSFN—June 9, at Devanha House, Aberdeen, Sir W Henderson, LL D, aged 78.

KENDALL—June 9, C M Kendall, Captain 1st Batt Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (Retired), aged 38.

LOSH—June 11, at Ealing, Catherine, widow of the late Major W Losh, of the Bombay Staff Corps, aged 83.

Mann—June 11, Major F G Mann, late 3rd V B Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt, aged 53.

SHORTLAND—June 7, Cecilia Harriett, wife of Lieut-Col Shortland, late 1st East York Regt.

THOM—June 11, at Don Road, Surg-Gen Thom, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), aged 85.

WILLIAMS—June 9, at Bexford, W W R Williams, late 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards, aged 80.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

INNES—June 23, at Barisal, the wife of Capt H Innes, I M S, of a daughter.

ELDER—June 27, at the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, the wife of W E Elder, Commander, steamer Sciende, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DUNNING—BEVERIDGE—June 22, at St John's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev G Piers, James Edmund Dunning (Mysore Police, K G E F, son of William Dunning, Retired Head Master, Kolar High School, and grandson of James Dunning (of Bishopstoke, Hants), late Principal of the Maharajah's College, Mysore, to Pansy Ruby Olivia, youngest daughter of William E Beveridge, Mechanical Draughtsman, Balghat Mines, K G Fields,

DEATHS.

NOEL—June 24, Eliza, Lewis, Marie, the dearly loved wife of Mr P C Noel, of Dinapur, relict of the late William Davey, Deputy Magistrate and Collector, aged 73 years, 2 months and 12 days.

SHERMAN—June 27, at Kurseong Harold Gordon, aged 2 years and 9 months, the dearly beloved son of John Sherman, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 27m., Sun sets, 6h. 41m., High water, 2-50m. 3-15a. Low water, 8-30m., 9-42a.
Third Criminal Sessions.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Meeting of the University Senate, 5-15 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court to-day (Monday) at 12-30 o'clock instead of at 11 a. m.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—Daily average attendance 208, admissione 2,227. Prevailing diseases Fevers and Diseases of the Respiratory organs.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s.s. Congella via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on the 6th and 7th instant.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—Two valuable royal Bengal tiger cubs have been kindly presented to the Zoological collection by Major F. W. Caton Jones, R. A. M. C., from Nasirabad through the Bombay Natural History Society.

FALL OF A BALCONY.—The balcony on the fourth storey of a house No. 14 which was being repaired and situated on the Clare Road Mandvi section, gave way yesterday evening and injured one mistry working on the balcony and two children, inmates of the house more or less. They were removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Byramji K. Mehta, a Parsi residing at Hornby Road, and his wife Hamabai were brought under a warrant issued against them at the instance of Moreshwar Anandrao Jayker, a broker in jewellery, charging them with criminal breach of trust in respect of two diamonds of the value of Rs. 4,500. Mr. Godinho pleader, appeared for the complainant and Mr. Dhondi, pleader, for the accused. It was alleged that the accused received the diamonds on approval from the complainant, and when the latter demanded the return of them, the accused put him off from time to time. The complainant subsequently ascertained that the accused had pledged the diamonds with another Parsi named Hiraji Pagdewalla. The police searched the latter's place and recovered the diamonds. Mr. Dhondi applied for the release of his clients on bail, which was refused.

A HINDU CAST MEETING.—A general meeting of the Goud Saraswat Brahmin community of Bombay was held yesterday under the presidency of Rao Bahadur D. Shantaram Vinayak Kartak in the hall of the Aryen Education Society's School, Angria's Wadi, Girgaum Back Road, when the audited statement of accounts for 1903, and the report of the board of trustees, for the year 1903-04 of the temples, chairtable institutions and funds of the community were passed. The old Board of Trustees was re-elected, viz, Mr. D. B. Chitnis, Dr. A. N. Sambere, Mr. A. V. Sakardande, Mr. Baji Vishnu Noruiker, Mr. Pareshram Vithal Pandit, Mr. S. N. Dabholker, and Mr. V. B. Pandit. Of the two auditors Messrs. Krishnaji Sakaram Patkar and Jagonath Vinayak Mahaddalker the former was re-elected, but the latter gentleman having resigned Mr. Dinker Shivram Bhandarkar was appointed in his place. A vote of thanks to the president terminated the proceedings.

DISOBEYING A CAPTAIN'S ORDER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. J. William McAllister, Master of the steamship Clan Ferguson, now lying in the Bombay Harbour prosecuted Ali Wang and twenty-one other seamen on a charge of disobeying the lawful command on board the ship in that they refused to do duty and proceed to sea. Captain McAllister in his evidence stated that the men signed the articles at Calcutta and joined the ship at Chitagong over four months ago. On Friday afternoon they came to him in a body and declared that they would not do any work unless they were paid their two months' wages. They also demanded the liberation of the men who had been sent to jail on the previous day and their reinstatement. The captain offered to pay them Rs. 15 each which they refused to accept and hence the prosecution.

The accused through their spokesman stated that they were willing to go on board the ship and work. They had been on board the ship for nearly five months and they never refused to do any work during that period. Now that the ship arrived in Bombay, they wanted money on account of their wages, in order to enable them to send it to their parents and families. The Captain wanted to pay them Rs. 15 each which was not sufficient even to buy clothes to protect them from cold during their voyage to England. They asked for two months' wages.

The Captain McAllister stated that when the men joined the ship they were paid in advance one month's wages. They were subsequently paid in Glasgow one guinea each. He was now willing to pay them Rs. 15 each, which they would not accept and refused to do their duty. During the period they served under him they behaved very well and he was willing to take them back on board the ship provided they gave an undertaking to do their duty. He did not wish to be vindictive towards them and, if they consented to the terms offered by him, he did not press for any penalty against them.

Twelve of the accused accepted the Captain's terms and agreed to go on board. They were ordered by the Court to pay the summons fee. The rest who declined the offer and refused to go on board the vessel, were sentenced to ten days' rigorous imprisonment and to pay the cost of the prosecution.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at a sitting of the Court on Saturday.

CAUSING HURT TO A WOMAN.

Mr. D. D. Davur, applied to his lordship that the charge of causing hurt to Manibai, woman, for which his client Chhotalal Khushaldas was committed for trial, might be allowed to be compounded, under section 345 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Counsel said that before the accused took her under protection she was a Bazar girl. There was a squabble between the two about some money and ornaments, which ended in a struggle and an accident, in which the woman lost a tip of her nose. The compromise offered was Rs. 700 as compensation, which would be far better in the interest of the woman than getting the accused tried and punished. Such an amount would enable her either to marry or to live honestly and respectably. The charge was under section 320 of the Penal Code, and it was compoundable under the section 345 already cited. It was not a permanent disfiguration.

The Judge; You would not consider it a permanent disfiguration, Mr. Davur.

Mr. Davur: Well, my Lord, if it happens to be my nose, I dont know what I may consider it. (Laughter.)

The Judge: Was the injury caused by an instrument.

Mr. Davur: No, my Lord, I am informed, my learned friend, Mr. Aston, instructed by the Public Prosecutor appears for the Crown in this case, and it is natural he would not like this arrangement. It was not an offence committed by a habitual offender, and the medical evidence was that the injury could be remedied by grafting the skin, which would require money. But the point for the compromise was that the thing was done on the spur of the moment, without any premeditation whatsoever.

The Judge: I will first see what the complainant has to say.

Manibai said she was willing to compound the offence. Mr. Aston said he was in a rather difficult position. On the one hand, the composition would be to the advantage of the woman; while on the other, it was necessary that no such sanction should be accorded in the interest of justice. It was said there was no provocation or premeditation. The deposition showed the accused first asked for furniture, then for money, and an ornament—a charm she had been wearing round her neck. In consequence of her repeated refusals to his requests, accused became angry, closed upon her and pressing her backwards felled her on a box, and bit off the tip, with his teeth, the injury was not the result of an accident, as alleged. The tip had been preserved. Possibly, the man was living on the woman's earnings, that was his information; he should be questioned as to his means of livelihood.

Questioned by the Judge, accused said he was a "Bhikhshuk," begging alms from house to house.

Mr. Davur: It was rather hard on the accused to be told without sufficient reason that he lived on his mistress's earnings.

The Judge said it could not be the fact. Accused had kept her as his mistress, provided her with a house, furniture and ornaments. But it seemed to him the sum of Rs. 700, was rather small.

Mr. Davur said accused had got it with the greatest difficulty from his "Jajmans" by means of subscriptions.

The Judge suggested the trial might be proceeded with, and the accused fined and the money awarded to the complainant as compensation.

Mr. Davur asked his Lordship to look over the depositions, which were short. It was practically the case for the prosecution; the defence had not yet opened their month.

Having gone over the depositions the Judge testified this to be a proper case for compromise and gave the Court's permission accordingly.

Ranchord Muiji, who had stood surety for the accused in the Police Court by depositing as security Rs. 1,000 in cash, expressed his willingness to pay Rs. 700 to Manibai out of the Rs. 1,000.

An order was sent the Police Court to send down the money to the Clerk of the Crown. On its being handed over to Mani, accused was discharged.

The trial of the following case was resumed before his lordship and the same common jury.

ALLEGED ABETMENT OF FALSIFICATION.

Laxman Ambu Nair, a Sub-Registrar of births and deaths in the Bombay Municipality, was tried for abetment of falsification of accounts, contrary to Section 477 of the Penal Code. Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute. Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia defended the accused.

Balaji Harischandra Vijaykar, a registration-clerk who kept the muster-roll, said he marked Shridhar Mallai, present, under accused's instruction. Accused said he had sent Shridhar into the District.

In cross-examination by Mr. Wadia, witness said while he was in the Health Camp, and was sometimes late in coming to the office, he had improvised as a means for the muster a private book, in which the Departmental employes marked themselves present.

The Judge: Oh, I see; it was a sort of automatic muster, in which they mustered themselves (Laughter).

In further cross-examination, witness said before marking Shridhar "present" in the morning and evening, he used to call out his name loudly, and on accused's representations that he had sent him out into the District, he marked him present. Shridhar's name was entered in the muster under instructions from Dr. Cayley, Divisional Health Officer, and Dr. Dadibarjor, but witness marked him present under accused's instructions. Witness was bound to carry out accused's orders, although strictly speaking witness was under the orders of the District Registrar, Dr. Dadibarjor. Shridhar worked in March until the 25th, he was paid in April, sometime about the 11th, but witness was not sure of the date. When Shridhar was paid in April for his March work, witness justified to his identity before the payment was made.

Shridhar Malaya, a rent-collector, said he was in the service of the Bombay Municipality, from 20th January to 23th March. Since the latter date he was in the employment of Apaji and Kandi. He did not work in the Municipality from the 1st to the 14th April. The letter dated 14th April about his supposed resignation did not bear his signature, nor did he ask anyone to write or sign it for him.

Cross-examined, witness said his dress (uniform) and belt were given to him by the accused and not by Balaji Vijaykar. On leaving on the 26th March he handed them over to Babaji Bhishaji, for whom he had been acting as substitute.

A discussion ensued as to whether the letter of resignation was admissible or not, Mr. Wadia contending it was not, and citing 11 Bom. H. C. 94, Reg. vs. Parbhudas. Mr. Bahadurji stated it was admissible under one of the illustrations of Section 6 of the Evidence Act, which his learned friend had not so much as touched. His Lordship overruled the objection and upheld the admissibility of the document.

The jury, who were requested to retire during the above discussion, were recalled in Court at this stage and Lalsing Baldeosing was called by Mr. Bahadurji. Witness said he was a birth registration clerk. It was true he wrote it, but he refused to sign it in the name of "Shridhar Malaya Karkun." Accused said "What is that to you, I order you to sign it, and you sign." He then signed it. Vijaykar was there at the time, busily engaged in his work. Accused told witness "Write a resignation on behalf of Shridhar," and he wrote it. Then the accused told him to make his Daskat, or put his signature, and he eventually signed the paper.

Dr. Dadibarjor, recalled, said in reply to Mr. Wadia that in the inquiry before Dr. Cayley, Lalsing admitted having written the resignation, but said it was signed by Shridhar himself.

Inspector Mirza Mahomed Ali said accused was employed in the Railway at Shahbad. He arrested him outside the railway office. He had instituted inquiries and arrested the accused on a written complaint from the Municipal Commissioner, the Health Officer and the Divisional Health Officer. Mr. Dastur, the second Presidency Magistrate, first recorded evidence in the case on the charge of cheating, and then altered it to abetment of falsification of accounts.

The accused said he had become nervous, and he respectfully declined to answer the Judge's questions He begged to be allowed to put in a written statement. He emphatically denied in it the truth of the charge, and said it was absolutely false. In order to save themselves, Vijaykar and Lalsing had concocted it against him.

Mr. Bahadurji having addressed the jury, the trial was adjourned till to-day.

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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 3.

Sunday—The depression near Sambalpur yesterday has advanced slowly in a westerly direction and is this morning near Raipur. Monsoon in the Arabian Sea has strengthened and has commenced feeding into the depression, and though the depression has moved more slowly than anticipated, heavy rain is reported from some stations in the west of the Central Provinces, and rain has increased considerably in the Deccan. Heavy rain has fallen on the West Coast. Easterly winds continue in the Gangetic plain, but the Bay monsoon current is at present very feeble as a rain producing current and only showers have fallen in north-east India and very light showers in the United Provinces and west Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Burma. Most important amounts reported are in Goa 8 1-2 inches, Karwar 7 1-2, Mormugao 7, Ratnagiri and Mangalore 6, Akola 5, Mercara 4 1/2, Hanumkonda 3 1/2 Amraoti, Hyderabad (Deccan) and Tavoy 3, the Diamond Island, Toungoo and Nagpur 2 1/2, Bhomo 1 1/2, Indore, Raipur, Belgaum, Khushab and Sibsagor one inch. Showers are probable in the next 24 hours in Burma, north-east India, the United Provinces, East Central India, the West Himalayas, and Sub-Himalayas. The depression will probably continue advancing westwards and moderate to heavy rain is likely in the Central Provinces, especially in western and central districts, the Deccan, the West Coast and West Central India. Rain may increase slightly in north-east India during the day.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE P. and O. Co.'s Mail steamer Oriental, Captain E. Spicer, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Aden, reports having experienced strong monsoon. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chindwara, Captain J. MacLean, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta via Coast Ports, met with moderate monsoon and heavy squalls with rain from Cannanore.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts
Previously registered	19 63	21 07	21 41	15 26
Sunday, 3rd July	2 19	0 50	2 72	1 33
Total	21 82	21 57	24 13	16 64
Total fall to 3rd July. '03	25 10	25 76	25 13	29 06
Total fall to 3rd July. '02	8 55	11 86	10 40	10 19

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

(Registered at Messrs. Kemp & Co.)

	In.	Cts.
Sunday, 3rd July	0	15

G. I. P. RAILWAY,

The following is the list of total Rainfall ganged during the week ending Friday, 24th June—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Jubbulpore	3	93	Ghoti	9	23
Raver	3	70	Badwad	3	45
Nimbora	2	18	Varangaon	4	50
Bhadli	4	55	Hotgi	3	48
Jalgaon	2	9	Mohol	2	61
Shirsoli	2	2	Madha	2	89
Mhasawad	2	6	Barsi Junc	4	20
Maheji	1	70	Kem	3	98
Pachora	2	10	Jeur	1	61
Kajgaon	3	0	Pomalvadi	3	45
Chalisgaon	3	11	Diksal	2	19
Nayagaon	2	86	Lonavla	25	04
Nandgaon	1	30	Neral	3	19 99
Manmad	0	11	Dhond	2	3
Lasalgaon	0	0	Kasara	10	93
Khervadi	1	55	Talegaon	2	23
Nasik	3	47	Rajmanc	1	17
Devlali	2	43			

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 2ND JULY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen slightly in the Punjab and at most stations in the United Provinces, has been steady in Lower Sind, Rajputana and Gujarat, and has fallen elsewhere. The fall has been brisk in Berar and at Ratnagiri, M

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UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT is hereby NOTIFIED that at a Meeting to be held in AUGUST the Syndicate will proceed to make APPOINTMENTS to the various University Examinerships for the current year, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been forwarded to the undersigned not later than MONDAY, the 18th July. If any of the applicants are themselves going up for any University Examination this year, they are requested to state so in their applications. Forms of application for, and particulars with regard to, the Examinerships may be obtained on application to this Office.

By order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR, M.A.,
University Registrar.

University Office, Bombay, 2nd July, 1904.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 4, 1904.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

AMERICAN affairs and the American Constitution are widely discussed in current periodical literature. Perhaps the most prominent contribution to the discussion is that of an American writer who laments that once again the Supreme Court of the United States by a majority of one has made both law and history. Whenever Congress makes a law, he says, no one knows whether the law is a thing to command respect, a thing of substance, something that is the expression of the people as voiced through its political majority or whether is is merely a legislative scarecrow a bogey, a marionette, that may terrify or amuse so long as Congress stands behind it, but becomes merely a bundle of rags or wires the moment the Supreme Court begins to dissect it. Congress may pass a law, because it is the province of Congress to do anything that is wise or foolish, but only the Supreme Court can say whether the law is really a law, whether it keeps within the narrow limits of the Constitution or oversteps it and ceases to be, the instant the blighting touch of the Supreme Court is laid upon it. In the United States any law may be declared unconstitutional and, therefore, "ipse jure," null and void. Nine judges constitute the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, of whom from a third to a majority are of opposing political faiths. Whereas in England a judge has no politics, in the States it is almost impossible to forget the political convictions of a judge as his reading of the Constitution is to a great extent influenced by political teachings. the Constitution being a political instrument which has always rested upon political construction, and in any great case coming before the Supreme Court, speculation as to the decision of the Court will be based upon the political composition of the Court. This is the country which we are asked to believe can teach us so much. Even the very highest of its institutions is shown not to be free of suspicion. In recent years, not only has the Court not been unanimous, not only has the decision not been rendered with only one or two justices dissenting from the conclusions of the majority, but every decision of the last few years, involving the highest political considerations has come from a divided bench of five to four —in other words a single justice has held the balance of power, that one justice has had it in his power to change the course of American history.

Professor Goldwin Smith joins in weeping over the innovations of time on the American Constitution. He attributes the decline to the influence of Montesquieu. He misread the British Constitution, under which, though the legislative, administrative and judicial functions are separate, as in advanced civilisation they must always be, the power which controls them is one and has passed in the course of history from the Crown, its original seat, to Parliament and finally to the elective House. Whereas under the British system the executive and the legislature worked together, the legislature being led by the members of the executive, under the American system they are severed from each other and not seldom at variance, while the two Houses of the legislature are severally left without constitutional leadership, the Senate being under caucus leadership, the House of Representatives being saved from anarchy by the departure of the Speaker from his proper office as impartial chairman to act as the leader of a party. As the writer puts it, the Republican and Democratic Parties in the United States are now two standing machines, waging everlasting war for the Presidency and an immense patronage. Platforms are made up, when a Presidential election impends, simply with a view to carrying that election. The parties have no fixed creed or abiding character. The Democratic Party lost its vital force when slavery fell. It was an alliance of the Southern slave-owner with the commercial plutocracy of the North, drawing in their train the Irish populace of the Northern cities. Professor Goldwin Smith gives an admirable description of the decline. He says : "One who had formed his idea of the Republican Party half a century ago would hardly know the party again now. Lincoln with his pure patriotism and his humanitarianism, would find himself strangely out of place. The grand aim of each party is to prevent the country being successfully governed by its rival. Each will do anything to catch votes and anything rather than lose them. Government, consequently, is at the mercy of any organisation which has votes on a large scale to sell. The Grand Army of the Republic is thus enabled to levy upon the nation tribute to the amount of a hundred and forty-six millions, thirty-six years after the war, while both parties in their platforms promise their countenance to the exaction. The history of the most corrupt monarchies could hardly furnish a more monstrous case of financial abuse, to say nothing of the effect upon national character."

This subject is one, of course, on which there will be wide divergence of opinion. Whether it is just or otherwise does not seem yet to have been discussed. But in connection with it, Mr. Roosevelt has for the first time been accused of playing politics and using the machinery of Government purely to advance his own needs. At his alleged instigation, a law was passed giving to every soldier of the Northern armies of the rebellion irrespective of age, length of service or physical condition, a pension, the real motive of which was not so much love for the old soldier, as it was a desire to make the "soldier vote" solid for the republican party. If Mr. Roosevelt was not privy to the scheme, which seems doubtful, it is certain that he did not discourage it. Instead of the whole sum proposed, which the Press denounced, Mr. Roosevelt decided upon giving a tithe of the amount and he is now denounced as having used the Treasury to make votes for himself and as having violated the law by usurping the prerogative of the Congress. American municipal government is notoriously corrupt. The pest of partyism, we are told, makes New York the plunder of thieves of one party, and Philadelphia of thieves of the other. Each party machine has a standing army of wire-pullers with an apparatus of intrigue and corruption to the support of which holders of offices under Government are assessed. The "Boss" is a recognised authority, and mastery of unscrupulous intrigue is the avowed qualification for his place. We are asked to believe that the American people have political wisdom and force to deal with the crisis in their destinies, though the proportion of the self-governing and controlling element in the population is being dangerously reduced by the vast inflow of foreign elements and the infecundity of the American women. And no one dare say that any man able to succeed in cleansing the Augean stable exists and none dare venture to predict when such will arise.

SOME UNREPEALED SCOTS LAWS.

SIR HERBERT MAXWELL in an interesting article in the current number of "Blackwood's Magazine" enters a protest against the proposed repeal of many of the 2,000 and odd Acts of the Scottish Parliament which as all true Scotsmen will not need to be informed, date from 1420 down to the union with England. It has been the proud boast of Scotsmen ever since the union that the laws of their country are safe from English legislation, and Sir Herbert Maxwell evidently feels the interference of the House of Lords in the matter when he asks what urgency there is for revoking the ordinance of Parliament which, in the year 1567, instructed "the Laird of Lochlevin anent the keeping of the King's mother (the famous Mary Queen of Scots) in the House and fortalice of Lochlevin." Of greater interest, especially to sportsmen, is the Act passed in 1424 which is still on the statute book, whereby it was ordered "that no man play at fute-ball" or golf—"because they are esteemed to be unprofitable sports for the common gude of the Realme and defence thereof." The Scots were not, however, the only people who disapproved of "muddied oafs at goal", as in the middle ages a similar law was in force in England. Many of these old Scottish Acts would be useful even in the present day. For instance, statesmen of the fifteenth century were fully convinced of the mischief caused by landowners deserting their country-houses and crowding into the "cities, clauchanns, and aill-houses," followed by their servants and retainers. With the facilities afforded for travelling in these days the evil has grown greatly. There is something to be said, therefore, against the repeal of the salutary statute passed in 1426 which enjoined that land owners should "build, repairrell and reforme their castles and manours, and dwell in them. . for the gratious governall of their landes, be gude policie, and to expende the frute of their landes in the countrie quhair the landers lies." Among other Acts that still remain on the statute are some against Caterans and Highlanders in general. These, however, might with safety be revoked as over a century has passed since the days when the fierce MacGregors, wild MacRaes and Mackenzies and half savage MacAulays harried the lowlands and carried on their fierce feuds.

HOME CRICKET RESULTS.

THE comparatively poor display given by Oxford in the 'Varsity cricket match will surprise not a few who have followed the performances of the two Universities this season in the trial matches. In the early matches there were clear indications that Oxford possessed a stronger side in all departments of the game. W. H. B. Evans, the Dark Blue captain was, regarded as the best batsman and all-round player in either University, while J. E. Raphael, C. D. McIver, R. W. Awdry, K. M. Carlisle, L. E. Brownlee and T. Brauston were looked upon as being a stronger batting quintette than the five best Cambridge bats ; the bowling too with E. G. Martin, W. H. B. Evans, R. C. W. Burn, and A. C. von Ernsthausen was considered to be fairly strong and certainly not inferior to the Cambridge attack. Of the trial matches Oxford had won only one, it is true—against Somerset—to two victories obtained by Cambridge both against London County, but on the other hand Cambridge had lost six matches to Oxford's three, and the general opinion in home cricket circles was that Oxford would have no difficulty in defeating the rival University at Lord's. As things have turned out, judging from the telegram published today, Oxford were remarkably lucky to escape a severe defeat and the draw was very much in favour of the Light Blues. The scores would indicate that the Cambridge bowling was very much stronger than the critics had believed, and H. C. McDonell, F. J. V. Hopley and G.C. Napier evidently proved a thorn in the side of the Dark Blues. The successful Cambridge batsmen were probably K. R. B. Fry, C. H. Eyre, E. W. Mann, F. B. Wilson, E. S. Phillips and R. P. Keigwin who are the pick of the Light Blue batsmen this year. The results of the four matches played in the county championship on the last three days of last week are only important so far as Yorkshire's victory over Warwickshire is concerned and Sussex's defeat of Leicestershire which brings the latter county down several places in the championship table. The match between Lancashire and Notts was drawn from which fact it may be assumed that the Notts men made a good fight.

HORSES FOR THE ARMY.

THE all important but vexatious question of providing an adequate supply of horses for the Army is so urgent that any glimmer of light thrown upon it cannot fail to have an interest for those who view the future in this respect with misgiving. The chief difficulty appears to be the decline in the breeding of the right class of horses and the introduction of mechanical traction. Since the visit of General Ravenhill to the United States in 1886 to purchase horses and the inquiry of the Remount Commission after the war, the difficulty has been the subject of anxious inquiry. Sir Walter Gilbey contributes a timely article in the current "Nineteenth Century and After" on this important subject which should appeal especially to breeders. The £40 per horse which the Remount Department is limited to under the present arrangement is too low a price to obtain any but the "failures" of the right class for the Army. Fewer horses are now bred compared to the population than were bred fifty years ago, and the importance of horses has increased enormously. It is not enough to know that the stables of the country will be opened in the emergency of war. We require men trained in time of peace in horsemanship and horsemastership. The British farmer cannot breed a horse and keep it until it is five years old and then sell it for £40. The only solution to the difficulty is to either buy horses at three or four years old, or raise the limit of price for five-year-olds. Sir Walter Gilbey advocates the former plan, because few private purchasers would care to buy horses so young. But this arrangement would necessitate the establishment of remount depots, and it is assumed that ten depots, each containing 400 horses, would suffice, and each having a riding-school attached. This system has its advantages as it would ensure the breeder of a favourable market.

THE Honourable Mr. Justice Russell, arrived in Bombay on Saturday from England by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Oriental.

MR. STALEY, Civil Service Bengal, has resigned his appointment in order to take up his new post of Chief Judge in the Mysore Court.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Lely, Officiating Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, accompanied by Mrs. Lely, will arrive in Simla on the 25th August, and will be the guest of the Viceroy during his visit.

WE hear from Home that Lord Kitchener's scheme for the redistribution of troops in India is under consideration by the Defence Committee, who will go carefully into all its details.

THE statement made in Darjeeling that the Commander-in-Chief would shortly visit the lines of communication in Tibet is incorrect. Lord Kitchener has no present intention of any such journey.

MR. DOBBS, Political Department, and Major Wanliss, who have been on special duty on the Herat frontier for the past year, have proceeded to Kabul on the invitation of the Amir. They are travelling direct through Hazarajat, and should reach Kabul next week.

The statement of accounts of the Indian Tea Cess Committee, for the year ended the 31st March last, is published. The receipts amounted to Rs. 2,67,000, of which Rs. 1,10,000 were unexpended. The principal items of expenditure were nearly Rs. 80,000 given as a bonus on green tea exported ; Rs. 50,000 to the Indian Tea Association for the St. Louis Exhibition : Rs. 20,000 to Messrs. Parry and Company, Madras, for promoting the sale and increasing the consumption of tea in India.

THE retirement from the service of Mr. R. L. D. Gompertz, Director of Telegraphs, has been sanctioned, with effect from the 19th July. The following transfers will then be made. Mr. J. G. Morgan, from Kashmir to the Central Provinces, for the charge of that Division. Mr. A. W. Foord, from the Central Provinces to Calcutta, for the charge of the Check Office, Mr. R. E. Lees from the Check Office to the Director General's Office (Construction Branch) Mr. F. E. Dempster to succeed Mr. Gompertz as Director of the Construction Branch.

AN important discovery of diamonds in the matrix is reported to have been made, at Oakey Creek, 20 miles from Inverell, New South Wales. The matrix is of dolorite rock, which experts declare to be of similar formation to the South African diamond bed. This is the first discovery of the diamond in Australia, though it has long been thought that the Inverell district was diamond bearing. Intense excitement prevails. Miles of country have already been pegged out, and great hopes are entertained of the new fields. The discovery was made by two prospectors named Pike and O'Donnell, who have been working the neighbourhood for six years.

M. A. POULAIN, Director of the Chamber of Agriculture in Pondicherry, writes :—By decision of H.E. the Governor Mr. Lanrezac, the Chamber of Agriculture of Pondicherry, will open in March next an Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition which will be of great interest. Numerous gifts from the President of the Republic, from the Minister of Colonies, from the Senator and from the Deputy of the French Settlements in India besides Gold and Silver Medals, diplomas and money prizes will be awarded to the most deserving. The conditions to which those wishing to exhibit will have to comply will be published soon.

IT has become the fashion among some of the London papers to reprint extracts from the old files and many of these are quite interesting. In very rare instances reference is made to India. Thus in the "Observer" of the 3rd June 1804 the following paragraph appeared :—"The new Nizam of Hyderabad is building a magnificent palace some miles from Hyderabad. His zenana is charmingly situated on the banks of the river, and is to be competent to the accommodation of three thousand of his wives." The Nizam referred to must have been Secunder Jah, who succeeded his father Nizam Ali in 1803 and gave his name to Secunderabad. But the palace seems to have disappeared, unless it is the present Residency, which however would scarcely accommodate 3,000 ladies of the Nizam's household.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the "Englishman":—Small accidents, such as falls from a bicycle, etc., lead to serious consequences sometimes, followed occasionally by tetanus, especially in certain localities, and especially in large towns—a mere graze of the skin caused by direct contact with the earth of a road being sufficient. The microbe of Tetanus lurks everywhere, and valuable lives are lost through its entry into the system. Every bikist or other person exposed to risk of falls, etc., should adopt simple precautions. A bicycle tool bag will hold all the requirements, viz., a phial with a few ounces of perchloride of mercury solution 1-1,000—or a 5 p c carbolic or phenyle lotion—a piece of sterilized sponge or lint, some salicylic isinglass plaster and a tiny pair of scissors. Any chemist would supply these. Wash the wound immediately with the solution, aided by sponge or lint, cut a piece of plaster slightly larger than the wound, moisten it with the solution and apply it over, it is very adhesive. The materials will remain potent for an indefinite time.

A BRIGAND CHIEF.

THE ROMANTIC PERSONALITY OF RAIS-ULI.

(BY J. J. DAWSON.)

WRITING in reference to the capture of the leading member of European society at Tangier, who was carried off from his own dinner table along with his stepson, Mr. Cromwell Varley, Mr. A. J. Dawson, before the release of the captives was effected, gave an interesting account of the career of their captor the Shereefian brigand Rais-Uli. Last year, writes Mr. Dawson in the "Pall Mall Gazette," the same Rais-Uli swept down upon the little coast-town of Arzila, plundered it, and carried off two Christian inhabitants of the working class. Last year also he deported into captivity no less a person than Mr. Walter B. Harris, the "Times" correspondent in Morocco—a gentleman of high standing and reputation, a well-known traveller, and a member of the highest circles of society in the Mediterranean and in England, Rais-Uli's terms for the release of Mr. Harris were duly met. He gained money and the release of prisoners. He bided his time for a year, and then struck higher than ever—seized two Europeans instead of one, one of them being the oldest English-speaking resident in Morocco, the wealthiest European in the country, the most generous, highly respected, and best known Christian that has lived in Morocco during modern times. Truly Rais-Uli is no common man. His insolence, apart from any other quality he may possess, marks him out from among the ruck of insurrectionary leaders, highway robbers, saintly thieves, and cattlelifting bandits in Sunset Land.

THE BRIGAND'S PROGRESS.

Moulai Ahmad el Rais-Uli (a man's claim to the formal "Moulai" is seldom disputed in a country where genealogical trees are carried rather in folks' minds than upon parchment) is about forty years of age. I had the doubtful pleasure of meeting him once, about two years ago, and I am bound to say he gave me the impression of being a complete man. That he appeared to be a gentleman did not surprise me. Granted good physique and decent clothing, all Moors have that appearance they carry a wonderful dignity with them from the cradle to the grave, and you cannot rob them of it, even though you set them down in a London street—a trying ordeal for a Moor. The only thing I know of that will take away the dignity of such a Moor's appearance is the donning of European clothes. Rais-Uli struck me as being a very powerful man well set up, intelligent, fearless, and distinctly gifted with a presence. I made inquiries about his antecedents and history, and this according to my unwritten notes of the moment is what I was told :—

Rais-Uli has been fairly well educated, for a modern Moor, and is a well bred man, according to Moorish notions. His grandfather's shrine, in the outskirts of Tetuan, is one among the thousands in Morocco that receive veneration from the faithful. He claims Shereefian descent, and the claim is not disputed. His birthplace and home is the village of Tsarradan, in the Beni Aroos hills. He is a born freebooter to use a polite term. His enemies call him a born thief. He has served two terms of imprisonment. (The period of a man's confinement in prison is rarely fixed beforehand in Morocco. He is just ordered to prison, and released by death, or when the Basha is inclined or when his friends pay enough to induce the officials to liberate him.) The first term was the result of a small theft and was made very brief by the liberal behaviour of relatives, who produced a handsome bribe and secured the young man's liberation before he had begun to feel the ill-effects of life in a Moorish haboos. If this experience suggested anything to Rais-Uli, it appears to have been that the penalties of wrongdoing were trivial and easily escaped. He took up the ancient profession of robbing with enthusiasm bribed the Kaid of his district heavily and regularly, and became a very successful cattle lifter raider and general utility robber. Once he carried off a herd of cattle in which a European subject claimed proprietary rights and of that matter he was destined to hear a good deal. European Consuls brought pressure to bear upon the Basha of Tangier and that Basha, with truly Moorish strategy, sent word to the bandit that he wished to make a sheikh of him. Rais-Uli was invited to visit the Basha in Tangier to receive his appointment with due honor. He came, was feasted and at the psychological moment was fallen upon by the Basha's varlets and flung into a dungeon. Within a few days he was packed off to the lazaretto at Mogador and there he remained for six long years hatching schemes of vengeance. A change of Bashas in Tangier brought Rais-Uli's friends and supporters buzzing round the new Governor and Hadj Mohammed Torres, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, like so many bees. They carried gold (or silver dollrs) in place of honey, however, and what money obtained from the new Basha talk of saintly birth obtained from honourable old Hadj Mohammed and the bandit was released just before I saw him, two years ago.

A MOORISH MONTE CRISTO, WITHOUT WEALTH.

You might fancy that six years in a Moorish prison would have tamed our freebooter into a desire for the retirement of private life. I remember his powerful jaw, and, all things considered, am not altogether surprised that the event proved otherwise. Rais-Uli, free, became a bandit with a fixed idea, apart altogether from monetary gains. The fixed idea in this case was revenge, or so the man himself has since told a friend of mine. My friend believes him. I feel doubtful, in view of the means adopted. As a robber, Rais-Uli has acted upon his old cattle-lifting, village-raiding programme. As a brigand, he has seized and held to ransom, first Mr. Harris, and now Mr. Perdicaris and his stepson ; putting aside the unfortunate "poor whites" from Arzila, who were never heard of after their capture.

On the evening of the 19th of May, Rais-Uli's men attacked the mountain villa of my friend, Mr. Ion Perdicaris, while the master of the house sat at dinner with his family. The ladies of the household were brutally threatened and locked in separate rooms ; the place was to some extent sacked, and Mr. Perdicaris and his step-son were dragged off, in evening dress upon a wild, twenty-four hours' ride in which beaten tracks were avoided, and a way had frequently to be cut through dense jungle, before Rais-Uli's stronghold at Tsarradan was eventually reached. My unfortunate friend and his step-son were clubbed with the rifle butts of their assailants, and threatened with their murderous curved daggers. The fact that Mr. Perdicaris was advanced in years, an invalid, and known far and wide for the most benevolent man in the country, did not shield him from this outrage, or from the brutal treatment of Rais-Uli's men. Yet, such is the strength and charm of Rais-Uli's personality that after a fortnight of captivity, bereft of medical attention and of the simplest of the comforts he had been accustomed to, harassed by the most acute anxiety with regard to the effect of the shock upon his wife and family, and pestered in a thousand ways, Mr. Perdicaris was able to write to me, from the tent provided for him by the Wazzanni Shereef, Moulai Ali, saying :—

GENTLEMAN, SAINT AND BRIGAND.

"Our fears were ill-founded, Rais-Uli's chief object was to secure the release of members of his own Kabyle, or of other partisans, unjustly, or at least treacherously entrapped and imprisoned by the Basha of Tangier, a former friend and a foster-brother of Rais-Uli himself. The sum demanded by him against our release is claimed not so much as the price of our deliverance as to make good losses inflicted by order of the said Basha, from whom Rais-Uli claims the payment of the sum. Another, and an even greater surprise was to find in Rais-Uli himself the most interesting, straight-forward and kindly hearted native gentlemam it has been my good fortune to have known. It is impossible not to like the man, conscious though I am of the injury all at Tangier have suffered at his hands. For all sense of security has been shattered, property is worth less than nothing, for the moment, and, what is far worse, no one feels that either life or liberty is secure. At present, I confess, the immediate future of Tangier does not seem at all encouraging. Still, I live in hope that out of even all this trouble some good may emerge, and that I may be able to tell you something more definite shortly concerning my intuitions as to the final outcome of this trying affair."

(Concluded on page 6.)

PORT ARTHUR'S DEFENCES.

OUTWORKS CAPTURED.

RUSSIAN DENIALS.

JAPANESE BRIGADE SAID TO BE ANNIHILATED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 1.

The Russian official despatch shows that the Japanese on the 26th ultimo, captured the first heights behind Siaopingtao 14 miles east of Port Arthur and then the Lungwangtang Mountain eight miles east of Port Arthur and are now erecting a heavy battery at Lungwangtang, the Russian gunboats and torpedo boats from Port Arthur supported the Russians.

Strong Japanese columns are now advancing along the central Dalny and Port Arthur road.

LONDON, JULY 2, 5-10 A.M.

An official telegram from the Russian Consul at Ying-Kau reporting the arrival of the Russian destroyer Barukoff from Port Arthur adds that Admiral Togo's statements of the affair on the 23rd ultimo were inventions.

All our vessels, the Consul declares, are safe and sound.

General Pflug from Mukden telegraphs to a similar effect.

Admiral Alexeieff reports that his Majesty the Tzar has been informed by the Naval Commander at Port Arthur that the Novik, Diana, Askold, Sevastopol, Poltava, Tsarevitch, Pobieda, Peresviet, Retvisan, Bayan and Pallada sortied from the roadstead on the 23rd ultimo, and sailed twenty miles southward when he sighted the Japanese squadron consisting of five battleships, sixteen cruisers and thirty torpedoers.

Considering the greatly superior force of the enemy the Naval Commander says: "I decided to return to Port Arthur and reached the roadstead where our vessels anchored.

"The Japanese constantly attacked us with their torpedoers but we successfully repulsed them."

"In the morning all our ships entered the port with the high tide."

"Atleast two of the Japanese torpedoers were sunk."

LONDON, JULY 2.

General Kuropatkin reports that the Japanese have ceased to advance everywhere except from Senycheng and are retiring eastward from the direction of Tashichiao and from the region north of Feng-huang-cheng.

Telegrams from Liaoyang to the St. Petersburg newspapers state that the Russians are taking the offensive and re-occupied Taling Pass on the 30th.

The "Bourse Gazette" in a telegram from Liaoyang says that Motienling and Fengshiuling have also been re-occupied and that Mistchinkos Cossacks have annihilated a Japanese brigade on the Siuyen Tashichiao road.

The Japanese are retiring from all positions.

Reuter (Tokio) says it is believed that Admiral Kamimura has attacked the Vladivostock squadron at Tsushima Island where cannonading was heard on the night of the 1st instant.

LONDON, JULY 3.

Reuter wires from Tokio that Admiral Togo reports that a Russian guardship resembling a battleship was torpedoed and sunk and a Russian torpedo boat destroyer also sunk at the entrance of Port Arthur harbour on Monday night last.

The Vladivostock Squadron has eluded Admiral Kamimura's fleet.

Reuter wires from Chifu that refugees report that after the land fighting on the 26th ultimo, the wounded were arriving at Port Arthur by hundreds.

Refugees via Pigeon Bay say that hundreds of wounded were also passing there indicating a simultaneous advance on the West Coast.

The besiegers are receiving strong reinforcements.

THE CINQUE PORTS' WARDEN.

Lord Curzon's Installation.

THE DEFENCE OF INDIA.

Lord and Lady Curzon left London yesterday for Walmer Castle for his Lordship's installation as Warden of the Cinque Ports.

Lord Curzon was installed at Dover to-day as Warden of the Cinque Ports. The scene was a brilliant one.

In his speech on the occasion he referred to the services rendered by the Cinque Ports in defence of England in the past.

His Lordship continued, that the Viceroy of India was responsible for the defence of an extensive frontier against a European Power, a frontier where, although always desirous of peace, he must act on the offensive when necessary.

It was fallacious to suppose that any ruler of India took a pleasure in fighting, but he hoped that some of his successors would not shrink from any challenge that might be directed against the integrity, ascendency or honour of the Empire.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

Zouaves to Police Tangier.

France is arranging with the Sultan of Morocco to introduce a force of Algerian Zouaves as Police at Tangier with French Officers.

M. Regnault arrives at Tangier shortly to take over charge of the Custom House.

ELECTION NEWS.

LONDON. JULY 3.

Mr. Higham, the Liberal candidate, has been elected for Sowerby, having polled 6,049 votes against Mr. Hinchliffe the Unionist who polled 3,877.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GREAT ARTIST DEAD.

Mr. G. F. Watts.

LONDON, JULY 2.

The death is announced of Mr. George Frederick Watts, the celebrated Artist and Royal Academician.

George Frederick Watts, retired R. A., O. M. was born in London in 1817. Mr. Watts had the special distinction among artists of preferring not to sell his pictures. He had willed them to the nation. Mr. Watts was the allegorical painter of the day. "Love and Death," "Love and Life," "Time, Death, and Judgment," "Death Crowning Innocence," "Hope"—all finely conceived, all fine in colour, and all passing hard to understand. But his portraits are excellent. They include most of the eminent personages of the day, and many of them have found a home in the National Portrait Gallery. He was also a sculptor.

Born on 23rd February, 1817, young Watts soon showed his bent, and was an artist at ten years of age. At eighteen he had already done good work, and when just turned twenty, in 1837, he exhibited two portraits of ladies at the Royal Academy, together with the "Wounded Heron." He followed his early success with other portraits and subject pictures from Shakespeare and Boccaccio; while about the same time he painted an "Aurora," a picture of peculiar interest as indicating future work. In 1842 Mr. Watts won a prize of £300 in the competition for the decoration of the new Houses of Parliament, and soon afterwards he departed for Italy. For four years he dwelt at Florence, winning to himself the secrets of the great work around him and perfecting his own art; while, in 1846, he won a prize of £500 in an English art competition of that year. His large fresco of the School of Legislature in Lincol's Inn was begun about this time, but not completed before 1859. In 1849, his cartoon from Isaiah "The people who sat in darkness have seen a great light"—a grand conception unhappily never carried out on a scale worthy of it—was exhibited at the Royal Academy. Mr. Watts from this point in his career began to approach the allegorical works which have made his name immortal. He has raised the tone of English art, and beside him, no contemporary can be placed. His work may divided broadly into two great divisions: allegorical painting and portraiture. As a portrait painter alone Mr. Watts was entitled to all the praise that could be given him. For forty years he occupied himself with the countenances of his more celebrated contemporaries, and he has read the soul of his sitters in a way denied to all but genius. His portraits of Lords Tennyson, Swinburne, Browning, Rossetti, Morris and Matthew Arnold, of Carlyle, Gladstone, Salisbury, and Livingstone, of Joachim, Calderon and himself—to cite only a few of his greatest achievements in this branch of his art—placed Mr. Watts on a pedestal and attested his rare gifts. But he was more than portrait painter: he came into the world with a message, and a life of noble assiduity and determined toil was devoted and dedicated to his fellows. Out of pure love he taught. He has been described as a prophet, a poet, a painter; he reasons with his age, has gone far to convince the intelligent portion of it, has long since won its admiration and respect.

In 1867, Mr. Watts was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, and during the same year found himself advanced to the higher dignity of Academician—an event Considered a high compliment, as indeed, it might have been to any other man; but even such distinction shrank to pettiness in the presence of Mr. Watts. In 1885 he was offered a baronetcy, but declined rank as unsuited to his simple tastes and method of life. In 1894 Mr. Gladstone again invited the artist to become a baronet; but Mr. Watts had already decided. His art, indeed, stood above recompense, as his name, beyond the reach of any human addition.

Writing years ago to Sir Henry Taylor, Mr. Watts, when at work upon his fresco for Lincoln's Inn said: "I have plenty of ambition, and ardently desire to be useful in my generation, but I would prefer working silently and unnoticed, save by that amount of encouragement that would cheer my efforts when well directed and for the sake of that direction alone. To produce great things one ought to be intent only on doing one's utmost, and never stop to consider whether the thing, be great or little in the abstract. The really great is so far beyond one's reach that comparison becomes an unworthy consideration. To work with all one's heart but with all singleness of heart is the right thing, and who so does this may be satisfied."

Honours.—R.A., 1867; D.C.L., Oxford, 1880; LL.D. Cambridge, 1883; Cross of the Legion of Honour; British Order of Merit.

Principal Works.—"Isabella Finding Lorenzo Dead" (1840), "Scene from Cymbeline" (1842), "Echo," "Paolo and Francesca," "Orlando Pursuing the Fata Morgana" (1848), "Fate's Illusions" (1849), "The Good Samaritan" (1850), "Endymion" "Oypheus and Eurydice," "Daphne" "Jonah," "The Outcast", "Professor Max Muller," "Lady Mount-Temple," "Charity."

Mr. Watts retired from the Royal Academy in 1896. He presented to the nation the greater part of his lifework now called the "Watts Collection" in the National Gallery of British Art and some forty or more portraits of the distinguished men of his time. This project formed many years ago was undertaken "partly in the hope that the pictures might form a nucleus of a National Gallery of purely British art (now realised through the munificence of Sir Henry Tate) partly to identify art with the best in the conscience and the action of the age. A few years ago Mr. Watts inaugurated a record of heroic deeds done in everyday life and he built the first memorial wall at St. Botolph's Aldersgate, recording the names of some who have lost their lives in the endeavour to save life. He was one of the first twelve selected by the King for the distinction of the Order of Merit on its institution.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SOMALI MULLAH.

Renewal of Activity.

LONDON, JULY 2.

Reuter wires from Aden that the Mullah with six thousand followers and two thousand rifles is southward of Nogal.

The Mijertains and other friendlies, it is believed, have joined.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

The County Championship.

In the cricket match between the Oxford and Cambridge Universities, Cambridge made 253 in the first innings and 390 for eight wickets in the second innings and then declared their innings at an end.

Oxford made 149 in the first innings and 221 for six wickets in the second innings.

The match was drawn.

Sussex has beaten Leicester by an innings and 92.

Surrey has beaten Derbyshire by an innings and 103.

Yorkshire has beaten Warwickshire by an innings and four.

Notts vs. Lancashire was drawn.

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

THE NEGOTIATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 2.

The "Englishman's" special correspondent wires from Gyantse under yesterday's date:—

At noon to-day a few rounds were fired from a maxim indicating that General Macdonald felt himself free to resume hostilities. The Jong did not reply, and shortly after Longsa Penlop came in with a large retinue of Bhutanese in gorgeous attire.

He had a long conference with Colonel Younghusband. He had a letter from the Dalai Lama asking him to use his good offices to bring about a settlement.

In the letter the Dalai Lama named Ta Lama and the Lama Grand Secretary and representatives of the three monasteries as his representatives. It is believed that some of these men have already arrived in the Jong. The general impression here now is that a satisfactory settlement will be arrived at without further military operations.

It is understood that the reasons for the evacuation of Gyantse Jong and the withdrawal of the Tibetan forces to a distance being made the preliminary conditions for negotiations in Tibet is to prevent a repetition of night attacks upon the Mission Camp. The attitude of the Tibetan envoys is such that there appears to be small hope of compliance with the conditions.

Owing to the closing of the Siliguri-Teesta Valley road, on account of cholera, the route via Ghoom is now being used for sending supplies to the Tibet Mission and the troops under General Macdonald's orders.

THE BOGUS TELEGRAM CASE

FURTHER HEARING.

CONVICTION OF D'CRUZ,

DARJEELING, JULY 2.

The hearing of the case against Elliott and Thomas came on this morning.

Mr. Walsh, Assistant to the British Commissioner for Tibet Frontier matters, gave the following evidence:—I have read this (shown telegram) before. The contents of it are false. I know this from matters that have come under my personal knowledge. I was at Chumbi on the 27th January when I received a copy of the telegram wired by the Foreign Office. Mr. Newman was at Chumbi at the time. I was connected with the Tibet Mission and should have known if the contents of the telegram were true. I know Mr. Newman. He was at Chumbi some time previous to this date and until about the end of March. He is now at Gyantse. It would be very expensive and would take long time to bring him here.

The same evidence was repeated for D'Cruz's case.

The case against Elliott and Thomas was postponed to the 15th instant as some of the other witnesses have not yet received their summonses.

Orders about D'Cruz were passed to-day after lunch.

Mr. O. Garrett said he was satisfied that D'Cruz was not the principal but the agent, and taking into consideration that he had been already 20 days in confinement sentenced him to six weeks' simple imprisonment.

ALLEGED SHOOTING OF A BOATMAN.

THREE EUROPEANS CHARGED AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, JULY 2.

Three Europeans, named Hockley, Drummie and Rae, were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday, charged with causing hurt to a native boatman by means of a saloon rifle. It is alleged that the accused, taking advantage of the 27th ultimo as a holiday, proceeded down the river on a pleasure trip on the steam launch Emerald. By way of amusement they began firing a saloon rifle at fishing net projections and empty bottles which were placed at the bow of the launch. When off Sibpur College, the steersman of a country cargo boat was struck with the contents of a saloon rifle, which it is alleged was fired by one of the accused, and fell unconscious in the hold of the boat. He was removed to his hours near Budge Budge, where he is said to be progressing favourably under medical treatment. The police received information, but were unable to trace the accused on the launch until the 29th ultimo, when Inspector Major received information resulting in the arrest of the defendants, who were enlarged on a personal recognisance of Rs. 250 each. The case will be heard on the 11th instant.

POONA AND KIRKEE FOX HOUNDS.

POONA, JULY 3.

The Poona and Kirkee Fox Hounds met for cub hunting this morning near Yerrowda jail under suitable weather conditions although in the absence of rain the country is still too dry for good scent. A couple of foxes near the Jail gave hounds some pretty work for nearly an hour when a new Jack showed excellent promise shortly before eight o'clock. The Master worked the hounds up the big nullah north of Yerrowda. The hounds soon broke into a burst of music as a fine jack slipped away close in front of them and went towards Sisters Hill. A really fine spin of fifteen minutes resulted, the jack going absolutely straight and making a line about three miles in length. The going was excellent. The fast pace evidently caused the jack to seek for shelter in the rocks and the Master wisely decided such a fast and good galop was sufficient for both hounds and horses turned for home. Mrs. Beatty, Mrs. Morris Miss Henderson and Miss Annerson were out and there was a field of about 35 men amongst whom was that good Bombay sportsman Mr. Alston.

RAIN AT POONA,

Rain at Poona commenced to fall from last night and it now seems that the monsoon has earnestly set in at Poona.

W. I. P. RAILWAY BREACHED BY RAIN.

Heavy rain is falling on Western Indian Portuguese Railway and part of the Line and a bridge have been washed away and passengers have been stopped to be booked on that line till the line is cleared.

THE INDIAN ARMY RESERVE.

AN INCREASE OF STRENGTH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 3.

Orders are published for the augmentation of the Indian Army Reserve. The number to be added this year is 2,500, namely, twenty-four reservists each to seventy-two Sappers and Infantry Corps, thirteen reservists each to four partly horsed heavy native batteries and twenty reservists each to thirty-six native cavalry regiments.

A note states that Lord Kitchener attaches great importance to the increase of the reserve and directs that every effort be made to complete it to the strength number authorised by the end of the current financial year.

The following explanation is added:—The object to be aimed at is to secure for the reserve the largest possible percentage of those men of short service who for private reasons now claim their discharges and whose trained services are consequently lost to the army. Whenever therefore the reserve of a unit is complete and the reserves of its links are under strength, the Lieut-Generals commanding should, when possible, allow men to volunteer from the unit the reserve of which is complete to the reserves of such of its links as are below their authorised establishments.

A scheme for the organisation of a native cavalry reserve is stated in Army Orders to be under the consideration of the Government of India.

THE MONSOON.

SIMLA, JULY 2.

The position as regards the monsoon is, that it is short in rainfall. The report for the week ending yesterday morning, which is published to-day is as follows: Fairly heavy rain was experienced over the greater part of the West Coast, but there was no monsoon current over the Arabian Sea within one hundred miles of Bombay and the rain did not extend beyond Behar towards Upper India or into the west of the Central Provinces or the Central India Plateau so that practically with the exception of a few local thundershowers the whole of the Gangetic plain and north-west and Central India was almost rainless.

LATER,

The monsoon is making its way rapidly into the dry region of North-Western India. To-night's weather forecast states that the prospects of rain have improved over a wide area. Easterly winds are blowing up the Gangetic plain and good rain may be expected in the Central Provinces with showers in Central India, the United Provinces and the West and Sub-Himalayas. In Burma on the other hand rain is likely to decrease. The steamer Oriental which reached Bombay from Aden to-day experienced strong monsoon between longitudes 65 and 70 east and thence to Bombay strong westerly and moderate north-westerly winds with passing rain squalls.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A PORT TRUST OFFICIAL.

CALCUTTA, JULY 3.

The case against Mr. Nicoll, Assistant Secretary of the Calcutta Port Trust, was concluded yesterday.

Mr. Palmer, vice-Chairman of the Port Trust, in his examination-in-chief said that if Nicoll had paid the money, he would have recommended the Port Commissioners to take it and not to prosecute or dismiss him afterwards.

Mr. Garth who put in a written statement for the accused denied any dishonest or criminal intention in taking the advances. They might have been irregular, but he thought irregularities would have been dealt with by the Port Commissioners departmentally.

The Magistrate promised to give judgment on the 7th instant.

CONGRATULATIONS TO SIR P. M. MEHTA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, JULY 3.

The Broach public at a meeting in Desai Hall congratulated Sir P. M. Mehta on his being knighted in appreciation of his long and meritorious services for the good of the whole country, and thanked his Imperial Majesty for conferring this honour, through the Bombay Government.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JULY 3.

Captain Longden is confirmed as recruiting staff officer for Dogras.

Lieut. Potter, No. 39 Field Battery, Kilkenny, is posted to No. 49 Battery, India.

Major Williams and Captain Faichnie R. A. M. C. exchange places on the roster of Indian service

It is notified that five batteries of the Royal Hores Artillery in India are for the future to be maintained upon a war footing. The Horse Batteries will be at Sialkot, Umballa, Merut Mhow and Trimulghery respectively, and the Field Batteries at Peshawar Rawalpindi, Karachi, Hyderabad (Sind), Meerut, Bareilly, Kirkee, Campbellpore, Jullundur, Multan Trimulgherry, Bangalore and Bellary. It is notified that Royal Artillery riding masters are to belong in the case of Umballa and Meerut to the Horse Batteries and in that of Rawalpindi, Lucknow Secundrabad, Bangalore and Kirkee to the field batteries.

It is ruled that the first earned clasp of a war medal is to be worn nearest to the medal, each subsequent clasp to follow in succession, the last earned one on the top.

Major-General Kitchener, commanding Lahore District, proceeds on ninety days' leave on the 5th instant.

The 19th Punjab Infantry were to arrive at Siliguri at midday on Saturday.

Major-General Clements is transferred from the Deesa to the Bundelkhand District.

It is probable that the troops left in Somaliland will return in the autumn, and that no other troops from India will be required to replace them.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

THE Bombay Gymkhana met the "B" team of the Cheshires on the Cooperage on Saturday evening. Thompson was in good form as was also the Gymkhana right back, but the Cheshires were too strong in every department of the game to allow of the Gymkhana scoring. The latter were lucky in not having more goals scored against them, Dawson, the goalkeeper, being instrumental in saving several dangerous attacks. Warburton had a good chance within the last six minutes of play but his shot was weak. Score:—

Cheshires B.	3 Goals
Bombay Gymkhana	Nil

THE "Times" correspondent at Cracow writes:—A series of coloured pictures of the war are being distributed in large quantities, with the sanction of the Russian censorship, in Moscow and the rural districts of Central Russia. In all of them the Russian troops are represented as victors over the Japanese. At Chemulpo it is not the Russian but the Japanese ships which are sinking; the town of Hakodate is being shattered to pieces by the guns of the Russian fleet, and the Japanese infantry are being shot down to a man by the Russians at Talienwan.

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 29.

THE monsoon deserted us, last week, and the station, in consequence, has been once more smothered in Punjab dust. The sun rises through a veil and sets behind a thick brown cloud. One tastes the dust in one's breakfast and, all day long breathes it into one's lungs. It seems to do nobody much harm but will increase our welcome to the monsoon which, we hear, is coming in strongly over Peninsular India.

The principal Simla event of the past week has been the issue of the Birthday honours. There was a time, that many of us can remember when Simla absorbed an overwhelming proportion of those coveted marks of official approbation. It was Lord Curzon who first laid down the principle, in connection with them, that other things being equal, the man who is toiling in the plains is more deserving of encouragement than he who is working in the good climate of the best hill station in India. The list continues to be an official one, that is to say the selections are made by officials who have chiefly in view the rewarding of services rendered in connection with the administration, but decoration has left off being the perquisite of a particular official clique and has become the possession of the Government services generally. The few non-officials whose names appear in the "Gazette," are selected rather for munificence towards deserving public charities or for services in such capacities as those of members of legislative councils, municipal commissioners or volunteers, than for being successful and respected private individuals in any particular class or community.

The only residents of Simla included in this year's list are Mr. Dane and Mr. Risley. It would be difficult to name any two Indian officials with brighter futures before them. Mr. Dane came to the front as Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government when that post meant responsibility for the administration of the turbulent North-Western Frontier of India. He occupied it throughout the Swat, Mohmand and Afridi campaigns of 1897-98, and there was no cooler head than his in the Government. The reputation he made in that time of pressure marked him out for the important charge of the Indian Foreign Office, when the direction of the affairs of the frontier was transferred to that department of the Government of India; He has since been Foreign Secretary throughout the whole of the negotiations with Tibet, also when Lord Curzon was in the Persian Gulf.

Mr. Risley, the Home Secretary, is no less distinguished, though his department has had to do with events not so dramatic as those with which the Foreign Office is concerned. During his tenure the entire University system of India has been revised and the Police organisation subjected to investigation which is likely to result in reforms amongst the most important ever introduced into the internal administration of the country. The ceremony of the decoration of Mr. Dane and Mr. Risley was performed by Lord Ampthill in the ballroom, at the state dance at Viceregal Lodge, last Monday night. It was the most popular task which has yet fallen to the present Viceroy to perform.

The state dance itself was a particularly successful one, thanks to the hospitable room in the building available for the guests. It is becoming yearly more apparent, that the present Viceragal Lodge will require to be structurally enlarged, if its occupant is to continue to entertain upon the scale adopted by the past and present Viceroys. The house was built in the time of Lord Dufferin, when Simla was nothing like its present size. The station continues to grow, and quite irrespective of whether or no the Punjab Government be banished, will before long contain so large a population that even such an organiser as Major Strachey will find the task of gathering within its walls the whole of the residents who are upon the Government House List an impossible one. Last Monday night was an example of what can be done under these circumstances of difficulty, by good management and generous expenditure. The success attained will be pleasantly remembered by all those who attended what was probably the biggest Simla state ball on record.

The grown ups are not the only members of the community who had a fete here in connection with the King's Birthday. The children's entertainment is equally worthy of notice. It took place, yesterday afternoon in the open air, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Barrow being the hosts. The event called itself "A dream of Nursery Rhymes." The honours at it were carried off by little Miss Bunting Dane, who represented the fairy grandmother, with the quaintest of pretence of decrepitude, and an amount of spirit that delighted everybody. Mab Barrow did "Little Boy Blue" most unaffectedly; little Miss Peggy Miller looked sweet as Jack, and the two mites, Masters Black and Carnduff, had many a surprise for the audience. The only grown up person in the company was Miss Dallas who made a charming "Queen of Hearts." The children all danced most gracefully and were word perfect to a degree that many of their seniors, who appear on the boards of the Simla Amateur Dramatic Club itself might envy. They were listened to with great attention by their grown up audience which included Lady Rivaz. The entertainment was the prettiest thing that Simla has seen this year.

On Friday week, 8th instant take place the Gymkhana races which Captain Jones Mortimer is sportingly arranging to break the monotony of the monsoon. There appears to be good probabilities of the race-course remaining dry enough for them to be held. Miss Toussaint's concert on 28th afforded lovers of music an opportunity of hearing some really good things. The Simla Amateurs are staging the "Little Tin Gods" the first performance taking place next Friday. The following is the cast.. Jupiter, Colonel P. Holland; Mars, Mr. S. W. Egerton; Edwin, Mr. V. M. Fergusson; Juno, Mr. W. Lorraine; Hebe, Mrs. Crocker; Angeline, Mrs. MacMinn; Mercury, Mr. C. H. L. Graham; Bacchus, Mr. P. B. Crozier; Cupid, Mr. T. Duffy; Pluvius, Mr. T. D. Allen; Iris, Miss Kelly; Aurora, Miss Rennick; Diana, Miss Halkett Jackson; Flora, Miss Bond; Apollo, Mr. C. K. Cruikshank.

Tibet is not so far from Simla but that these hills have been able to contribute something of local production to the force engaged there. I allude to the sturdy Himalayan ponies which are being collected to send to the front. The animals are thick-set little beasts, sure-footed and clever. They are reared chiefly in Kulu and can be trusted with heavy burdens upon the most slippery of steep hillsides. Nothing could be more suitable for the mounted infantry which have been playing such an important part in Tibet. The numbers available are unfortunately, small. It has been rather of some difficulty to get together even the few that have been requisitioned. It may be hoped, however, that the result of sending the animal upon service will be to call the attention of horse breeders to the possibilities of the stock which is certainly deserving of being preserved and developed.

There has been a good deal of hydrophobia about amongst the dogs here the season, and at least one horse has had to be destroyed in consequence of being bitten. There was at one time an idea that the disease had spread to the monkeys which are a constant nuisance in Simla. This however, does not appear to be the case. Hitherto our simian fellow residents have been preserved from being shot, in deference to Indian prejudice. They are becoming so numerous and bold that even the most merciful of Hindus now recognise that something must be done. So long as the creatures confined themselves to destroying the gardens and pilfering through open windows, it was possible to put up with their presence. Now that they have begun to go further than this and that a small European child has been attacked by them upon the Mall, to be rescued but just in time by its attendant, the time has come to reduce their numbers. The matter is one which may be taken up, appropriately, by the local municipal committee.

Reuter's Agency has received the following communication from the Imperial Ottoman Embassy:—There is no truth whatever in the report, recently circulated in the European Press, that the Imperial Ottoman Government has authorised the free passage of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles by the Russian Fleet in the Black Sea.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON JUNE 17.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.—DISSOLUTION?

"HOPE springs eternal in the human breast" as Mr. Balfour said in the House of Commons the other day in a different connection. The political tipsters are at it again. Notwithstanding the falsification of all their previous prophecies they are once more busily fixing a limit, an early one to the Parliament which that most skilful of physicians has managed to keep alive in spite of all the deadly diseases from which it is suffering. Two causes and two causes alone so far as I can gather are responsible for the present cry of "Wolf." First the rumour of Cabinet differences respecting Army Reform and second the activity of Mr. Chamberlain in reorganising the Liberal Unionist Association. I say the rumour of Cabinet differences, for after all there may be no real foundation for the stories with which the lobbyists have been so busy during the past two days. What we do know is that it was arranged for Mr. Arnold-Forster to unfold his new plans to the House of Commons yesterday; that the arrangement was confirmed so recently as Monday night and that after the interval of a day, Mr. Balfour had to announce that the matter had been postponed "sine die". It may be useful in view of the current rumours and the possibility—I do not say the probability—of important developments before the mail reaches Bombay to quote in full the statement made by the Prime Minister in answer to the Leader of the Opposition. Here is what Mr. Balfour said:—"I have to inform the House of a small Parliamentary contretemps, for which I alone am responsible. The House is aware that on two or three occasions—the last being no later than yesterday—I indicated to them that the first business to-morrow would be a statement by my right hon. friend the Secretary for War upon the new Army proposals. But that arrangement, I am afraid, must be regarded as deleted; and I am very sorry that it should be so. Those who are aware of the extraordinary complexity of the problem, and for instance, of the complexity of the suggestions made by the last contributions to that problem—namely, the report of the Militia and Volunteer Commission—will not be surprised that my right hon. friend is not ready to make his statement on Thursday. What they may be legitimately surprised at is that so old a Parliamentary hand as myself should have imagined that the thing could be settled in that time. I am very sorry for the mistake, the whole blame for which rests on myself. In these circumstances we shall have to take different Supply; and I propose to put down the vote for the Board of Trade first, the Diplomatic and Consular vote second, and Class I. third." Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman inquired when the Army discussion would be taken. Mr. Balfour said:—"It would not be possible in any case to take it next Thursday, because they were pledged to take Irish Supply on that day; but in any case, having fallen into the fire once, I am reluctant" he added amid laughter "to burn my fingers again by any premature statement." Of course all this may only be a "small Parliamentary contretemps" due to Mr. Balfour's incorrigible aloofness or it may be the outward sign of inward trouble. Well, we shall see. As to the other ground for expecting a dissolution if not immediately, at any rate this autumn, the situation so far as Mr. Chamberlain is concerned does seem to have undergone a change by what we are told of the "platform" to be adopted at the coming congress of the reconstructed and democratized Liberal Unionist Association. The fact that Mr. Chamberlain is himself to be President of the Association and that he has secured or is said to have secured the support of the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Earl of Selborne as Vice-Presidents would perhaps not in itself be specially epoch-making. But if it be true that the new Caucus is going bald-headed for Tariff Reform and all that is implied in those two words, then the adhesion of two such permanent members of the Cabinet as the Foreign Secretary and the First Lord of the Admiralty does seem to afford some justification for the impression that Mr. Chamberlain for his own political purposes now wants to get Mr. Balfour out.

ASCOT.

One Ascot week is very like another if the weather is favourable—a pretty big if in this country—and I confess that personally I find the customary gush about the loveliness of the ladies frocks—creations I believe is the right word—just a trifle stale. But there is a general consensus that on the social side every year Royal Ascot becomes more and more a function for the benefit of the people with big purses who now rule the roost in England. People with small incomes are less and less at home at Ascot, perhaps are not wanted. The ostentatious display of this crowd which is so much in evidence in London has extended to the "premier race meeting" and even the "Daily Mail" which is not puritanical is constrained to utter a protest. "All the luncheon tables on the reserved balcony, for each of which a charge of sixteen guineas is made for the week have (we are told) been taken, most of them since February. These flower decked tables are very popular, because they are reserved throughout the day for their owner, who may bring seven luncheon guests and large tea parties to them for his sixteen guineas." The reporter adds;—"The extravagance of hosts at Ascot is remarkable, and to say truth, somewhat vulgar. The amount of champagne consumed is almost incredible nearly all the tables both reserved and public, being covered with bottles of it, though most of the male guests probably detest champagne in the middle of the day, and the younger ladies among the guests would certainly prefer lemonade. Mid-day champagne is, however, an unalterable racing custom." Without being too hard upon those who participate in this great millinery show it does seem that the Bishop of Stepney ought to have preached at Ascot the sermon which he delivered from the pulpit at St. Paul's on Sunday. "Is not the love of money spreading rapidly," he asks, "without any increase in the sense of stewardship! An Eastern potentate when asked what he thought of London replied: "It is part beautiful—it is part awful." A distinguished and experienced diplomatist on returning after living abroad for a long time said:—"When I left England it was, indeed, exclusive, and somewhat selfish, but at least it was under some sort of control. I return to find it a rabble, devoted to the worship of money and what money can buy." The love of wealth and the attraction of speculation," continued the out spoken prelate "are spreading among people of every rank. Was there ever a time in the history of our country when the organization of pleasure was so persistent as it is to-day? It is all-pervading—nothing can be allowed to stand in its way. The craving of pleasure has become a disease—a disease which manifests itself in a want of consideration for others that would never be possible in a simple and healthy mind." The Bishop says this state of things is not confined to wealthy classes. That is quite true, but it is the wealthy classes who set the example. I have described the Bishop of Stepney as outspoken; but perhaps he is not outspoken enough. Courageous as he is, I doubt if he or any other man in his position has the courage to say publicly what he probably says privately as to the real causes of the present unhealthy condition of society with a big S. "Laudator temporis acti" is natural no doubt, but I hardly think that a decade ago Parliamentary business would have been specially arranged to enable Members of Parliament to pursue their pleasures at Ascot instead of attending to their duties at Westminster. At any rate such an arrangement would not have been openly avowed or if it had, it would not have been accepted almost without a murmur and as a matter of course.

THE CONDITION OF INDIA.

This week's number of the Society of Arts Journal, issued to-night, contains Mr. J. E. O'Conor's eminently readable paper on the above subject together with the authorised report of the int-resting discussion which took place in the Adelphi a fort-night ago, and the author's reply to his critics. As I ventured to anticipate the ex-Director-General of Statistics absolutely refuses to accept the view that it is not fair to compare India with Western countries and that the only legitimate

comparison would be with such a State as China. While pointing to the great progress made since India was in a rudimentary condition, Mr. O'Conor maintains that he is right in showing how ... many more ... must be travelled before India can come near even a backward Western country. "Such a comparison" he says, "should be welcomed as a stimulus to activity, and I confess I see with regret once again that unfortunate tendency of Indian administrators to be satisfied with a low and obsolete standard of comparison with the past, and to resent the setting up of higher and better modern standards for comparison. I call that tendency unfortunate because I believe that it generates a sluggish self-complacency fatal to the development of active endeavour and therefore, injurious to the country we administer." With reference to a remark of Sir William Lee Warner, Mr. O'Conor reminds us that though the land revenue is "too low" in Bengal the Administration allow the Zemindar in that province to exact a competition rent from the cultivator, "a rent which is certainly at least as high in proportion as that which is taken in provinces where the Government assess the cultivator direct." Mr. O'Conor is opposed to excessive enhancements whether made by Government or by the middleman whom the State has created. Mr, O'Conor does not conceal his disappointment that the gentlemen who criticised his paper failed to express their views "on the need of much closer and earnest effort in the diffusion of primary education, especially of such education as fits a boy to follow with trained intelligence and acquired skill the calling to which he belongs, whether he is an agriculturist or an artisan. Herein, he says, lies our primary duty to India, and he trusts that it may very soon become impossible to say with truth that it is still neglected. The fact that not a single speaker in a rather long debate referred to primary education is perhaps not so surprising as it seems at first sight. The diffusion of primary education may be our first duty to India, but it is also one of our most difficult duties and Mr. O'Conor while he blames the Government for its remissness does not himself say how he would set to work to teach the masses of an enormously populated country like India. There is one thing about Mr. O'Conor's presentation of the general subject of India's economic position that makes it quite unique. I have heard and read a good many papers on the question he dealt with but they have in every instance so far as my memory serves me been one-sided, using the word without any invidious meaning. It is most refreshing to meet with someone who in addition to possessing the requisite knowledge approaches the treatment of Indian problems from an impartial and judicial standpoint. But even the non-party attitude has its disadvantages. One of these is that you are sure to be quoted as a supporter by both sides! We have had an illustration of this only during the present week. The "Daily News" which as all the world knows has peculiar ideas about India reviewed on Tuesday two recently-published blue-books, one consisting of the Indian Budget Statement and the other the annual "Moral and Material Progress" report, concluding its lugubrious comments with two quotations from Mr. O'Conor's Society of Arts paper—one on military expenditure and the other on land revenue. This morning the "Daily News" is unkindly reminded by a correspondent "A. Hart-Edwards," of what Mr. O'Conor said about the familiar argument as to the Home Charges being a "drain on the resources of the country." "Extravagant nonsense" was Mr. O'Conor's characteristically direct description of this sort of talk. The "Daily News" cannot deny that Mr. O'Conor used these inconvenient words, but it reproduces another passage from his paper in which he admits that the expenditure abroad of taxes raised in India is a "burden." If "A. Hart-Edwards" does not to-morrow morning cap this by an equally telling quotation from Mr. O'Conor against the "Daily News" he or she will be proved to be a very poor controversialist! The Society of Arts Journal also contains a letter from SirGuilford Molesworth which will doubtless give pleasure to Tariff Reformers, but what will orthodox Free Traders say of the following:—"The imports into India now amount in value to £51,000,000 annually, and a moderate duty on these imports would not be felt by the masses, but would raise a revenue which would afford material relief where most needed in reducing the land taxes."

"AVE NATURA!"

The English climate is everything by turns, and renders not only agriculture, which is dependent on the ripening of corn and fruit practically unprofitable, but even horticulture, which is concerned only with the blossoming of plants, a matter of despair. It is owing to its vicissitudes indeed that in this country it is impossible, as a rule, to secure the regular flowering of trees and shrubs, and herbaceous annuals and perennials, in their regular season; and our gardeners are content that one year should be happy in the glory of its roses, another of its lilies, another of its lilacs, and again another of its laburnums. But this year the changeableness of our climate in its rapid alternations of heat and cold, and moist and dry, of brilliant sunshine and deep shadow, has so operated, that within the six weeks of May and June—so far as June has run out—all the flowers of spring and summer, not only in our gardens, but in the woods, and along river banks, and on the moors and heaths—have been out together, fluttering their varied colours in every breath of air, and filling the whole heavens with their sweet perfume. It has been indeed a wonderful month of May, such as I have myself never known before in all my experience of London and the surrounding, or "home counties." One understands in view of this unlaboured pageantry of nature, and of the joy of the wild birds, and other wild things in it, the pagan adoration of their corn fields, and orchards, and woods and forests and gardens; and their personification of them by such deities as Ceres and Cybele, and Flora and Pomona; and the divinity ascribed by them to such flowers as the Hyacinth, the Narcissus, the Violet (Attis) and Anemone (Adonis), and the myth, preserved by Ovid, of the Great God of War, being fathered of the fragrance of the garden of the goddess Flora. "The blended tribute of ten thousand flowers," borne on the Zephyrs of May! It was in this month, in which Ovid includes the last two weeks of April, and we in these northern latitudes may include the first fortnight of June, that the Romans renovated the altars of the Lares and Penates, and set them up at the corners of newly-built streets; a practice in which originated the customs in still Catholic countries of the corners of streets being protected by images of the Blessed Virgin Mary, who in Christian times gradually replaced the Goddess Flora, in association with the blossoming month of May. But I am wandering from my immediate point which I cannot let drop without confirming, from personal observation, the reports that are coming in from every part of the country respecting the luxuriant condition of the fruit trees as well as the flowering plants this year, and as to the quite wonderful hay and wheat harvests, as well as fruit harvests that are confidently anticipated. In every aspect of vegetable production this is to be for the United Kingdom, a veritable "Annus Mirabilis": and assuredly it is much needed to cheer our farmers on their anxious way. "Ave Natura!"

CIVIL SERVICE GARDEN PARTY.

The Indian Civil Service garden party took place in the Gardens of the Royal Botanic Society at Regents Park, described the other day by Lord Redesdale, no mean judge, as "one of the most beautiful town parks in the whole world." This year the annual function was more popular than ever, about 700 tickets being issued to members of the Service and their friends. The weather was charming, and the organization admirable, with the trifling exception that the space for tea in the conservatory was hardly large enough for the demands made on it. The band of the Life Guards was in attendance, and the rhodendrons were much appreciated. Indeed if the charmingly-dressed ladies will forgive me for saying so it was the loveliest part of the show, and as a Hibernian was heard to remark "worth going many miles and wearing many frock coats and top hats to see." Among the Bombay Civilians were to be observed Sir Arthur and Lady Trevor, that fine old veteran Lionel Ashburner, C.S.I. and Mrs. Ashburner. Sir William and Lady Lee-Warner, and Sir Charles and Lady Ollivant, Mr. and Mrs. Candy, Mr. Parsons, Sir Raymond and Lady West, Mr. Birdwood represented the High ourt; and Sir Evan James, Sir Andrew Wingate, Messrs. Porteous, Vidal, Reid, Fleet, Newnham and Ozanne, among numerous others, the various branches of the service. Four ex-civilians now candidates for Parliamentary honours. Sir John Jardine, Sir Henry Cotton, Mr. Hart-Davies and Mr. O'Donnell, were heard to bewail the invincible adroitness of the Government in staving off the General Election. The party was a great success, and during the few years that this institution has been in existence it has actively commended itself as an excellent meeting-ground for old friends and a bond of union among the former and present administrators of the Indian Empire.

INDIAN NURSING ASSOCIATION.

A special appeal for increased financial aid to the Up-Country Nursing Associationn for Europeans in India has been published this week. Lady George Hamilton, the Hon. Mr. Brodrick, Lady Helen Munro-Ferguson, Lady (Alfred Lyall) Lady Lyttelton, Sir Frank Forbes Adam, Sir James Peile, and Sir Charles Crosthwaite are amongst those whose signatures are appended, and it is to be hoped that their request for additional support will meet with a satisfactory response. Although the appeal is primarily addressed to people at home I suppose that the Committee would not disdain to receive contributions from Anglo-Indians on your side. For the information of any of your readers who may feel disposed to subscribe I may mention that the Honorary Treasurers are Sir William Bisset, Pinecroft, Camberley, Surrey; and Major-General J. Bonus, R. E, Clapton Court, Crew-Kerne. The Honorary Secretary is Mr. H. M. Birdwood, C.S.I. Dalkeith House, Cambridge Park, Twickenham, who will I am sure be glad to answer any questions from those interested. The existing Nursing Staff of the Association numbers 11—not very many for all India—and it appears from the annual report that during the past year 114 cases were attended. One of the local committees reports that from all the employers of the nurses letters were received "in praise of their skill and efficiency and gratitude for their kindness and self-sacrificing work." Since the Association was started in 1892 in all 29 nurses have been sent out, and of these 18 went to Naini Tal, eight to Kasauli, two to Madras and one to Quetta. At present there are no Association nurses at Madras or Quetta. From 1894 to the end of last year as many as 654 cases were attended; and others would have been taken up had funds permitted. Quite lately the Committee have, they announce, found it a difficult matter to comply with pressing requisitions for more nurses for the Punjab and the United Provinces. "We desire" "say the Committee to commend our work especially to retired members of the Indian Services, and to those who have mercantile or other special interests in India, and to those also who have spent pleasant months there in travelling. There are few Europeans who have lived long in India who cannot recall some anxious crisis in their lives when a member of the family or a friend was stricken with dangerous illness, and it was impossible to obtain the ministry of a capable nurse whose aid might have made all the difference between life and death. To everyone indeed who has directly or indirectly realized what this has often meant to our countrymen in a distant land the claims of the Association should come home. We would ask our friends and supporters to remind their friends that, only a few years ago, throughout the vast area of British India, money could not buy for Englishmen or Englishwomen, or their children the comforts of good nursing when they fell ill; for, except in the Presidency Towns and large Military Stations, trained nurses were not to be found." The Association pays for the nurses' outfit and passage to India, subsequent charges being met by the Local Committees under whom the work in India is performed. The initial cost of about £75 for each nurse, and the income last year including a balance of £379-2-3 from 1902, was £151-16-9. The subscription in 1903 amounted to £11-18-0 and the donations to £13-3-0.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 17TH JUNE.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental, Captain E. Spicer, R.N.R., arrived in harbour on Saturday morning, with the English Mail of the 17th June. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Tyson, Mr P F	Thornton, Mr and Mrs and 2 infants
Weldon, Capt B de W	
Kendall-Channor, Capt Mrs and Infant	Hildred, Mrs
	Coates, Lt W O C
Drinan, Mr G	Macdonell, Mr A
Hey, Mr G de la	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Hardy, Major T H and Mrs	Arbuthnot, Mr H F
Brown, Mr Emslie	Mallock, Lt C H
Keeling, Mr H B	Murphy, Mr M J
Taylor, Mr G H	Sutherland, Mr W
Orr, Capt J L	Anderson, Miss K
Mackay, Mr A A	Smallwood, Mr and Mrs C
Whigham, Mr J C	Anderson, Capt R
Weddle, Mr A	Wallace, Capt W
Wilson, Mr A B	Deas, Capt
Oglivie, Lt G D	Moody, Mr D
Walford, Mr F	Arbuthnot, Mrs and infnt
Howse, Mr F W	Williamson, Mr D
Bell, Lt W	Poulter, Mr F C W
Wilson, Lt W A	

FROM BRINDISI.

Smith, Mr J C	Looper, Mr G F
Russell, Hon Mr Justice	Dunning, Mr H
Stewell, Mr G C	

FROM ADEN.

Nahapied, Mr T S	Butler, P F C
Connew, Mr T F	Lloyd R W O C

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—June 17.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lt-Col R B Roe I M S B	Maj C R Heastey R Muns to Fus
Lt-Col R H Charles I M S B	
Maj H F Hussey R E B	Maj E P Johnson I A
Capt V de V Hunt B	Maj H C G Mockler I A
Mr H E Holme B Cov	Maj S G Radcliff 93 I
Mr E A Moore B Cov	Maj R Robertson I M S
Mr E P Broadway B	Maj H E Stanton R A
Mr A S Judge B	Maj W G Walker 4 G R
Mr H W Williams B	Capt A G Kemball 31 P
Mr H D'A Innes B	Capt J R Brown 53 S
Mr F C C Annesley B	Capt W M Anderson I M S
Mr H Humfress B	Capt C Prissick 52 S
Mr F W Schonemann B	Capt L I B Hulke 2 E Kent R
Mr F J Baker B	Capt D G Bryce 76 P
Mr G Elliott B	Capt G R M Church R G A
Mr J L Milne B	Capt P C Eliot-Lockhart D S O Queen's Own Corps of Guides
Mr M Ghose M Cov	
Mr H A Sim M Cov	Capt P M Home 1-39 G R
Mr W J Howley M	Capt H W Jackson 90 P
Mr P Hawkins M	Capt R G Munn 36 S
Mr R W Bickle M	Capt R S Phillips 92 S
Mr H N Alexander Bo	Capt E W M Purvis 16 Cav
Mr W Hughes Bo	Capt F Manger-Smith 2-3 G R
Mr C S Marston Bo	Lieut W B Bailey 2 G R
Mr J Begg Bo	Lieut G Chatterton 2 Mountain Batty R A
Genl Sir R C Low	
Lt-Geni Sir C C Egerton K C B D S	Lieut J B Egerton 23 Cav
Maj-Genl B Duff C B C I E	Lieut G T Hunter-Grey 31 P
Col H D Love R E	Lieut A F Redfern 7 G R
Lt-Col C G M Fasken 52 S	Lieut C R Wilkinson I A
Lt Col G H O'Donnell I A	Senior Nursing Sister Miss M Bartlet Q A M N S I
Maj P S M Burton I A	
Maj R F Allen R E	Nursing Sister Miss A McGoverne Q A M N S I
Maj H L B Acton I A	
Maj A J Campbell 86 I	Nursing Siste Miss H J Reynolds Q A M N S I
Maj R F R Formby I A	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr W H C Minns B Cov 3 mo M C	Maj H J Jones 14 S 3 mo
	Maj A Giles 13 R I mo
Mr H S Forrest B Cov 14 days' furl	Capt I H Grant I A 3 mo M C
Mr D E Daniell B leave on M C for mo 21 days	Capt IE S Hall 47 S 2 mo M C
Mr H P Trigton B 3 mo M C	Lieut H E Rainhold 26 I 3 mo M C
Mr C Pratt B 3 mo M C	
Mr L E A Mansfield B 2 moMC	Lieut D A M Fraser 75 I 3 mo M C
Mr L B Good B furl to Sept 3 1904	Sec-Lt L H B Batchel.r 61 I 3 mo M C
Mr R W Murphy Bo 4 mo M C in continuation of privilege leave	Sec-Lt D J M Blair 17 R 3 mo M C
Miss A M Benson M D Bo furl to Sept 23 1904	Sec-Lt A A Forbes 128 I 3 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr C G Chenevix-Trench B Cov	Lt-Col W B Piers 103 I
	Lt-Col T E Rowan R A
Mr J Price B	Maj W Giles 19 D
Mr L B Good B	Capt J L Orr 20 Cav
Mr C F Erskin B	Capt H B Birdwood 39 O I H
Mr H T Keeling M	Lieut G D Ogilvie 46 P
Mr R Knight Bo Cov	Lieut H Greenaway S T C
Mr O'Rothfeld Bo Cov	Asst Engr F B Phillips R I M

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists, and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road. London England.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY C.C.

The meeting between the Bombay Gymkhana and the B. B. and C. I. Railway on the former's ground last Saturday was a surprise in more senses than one. The Gymkhana had a fairly strong side and, although there was nobody sanguine enough to predict that they would lower the colours of the formidable Railway team, it was confidently expected that they would make a good bid for victory. This, however, was far from being the case, and on a wicket that suited Baloo and Bhanda nicely they fared disastrously. Milne won the toss, for the fourth time in succession, but the Gymkhana derived no benefit from this piece of luck. From the start it was evident that the Railway bowlers would have everything their own way, and when the wickets of Aston, Philrick, A. P. Langhorne, Milne, and Carnegy had fallen for 4 runs, it looked as if the Gymkhana were going to be disposed of for a ridiculously small total. Up to this stage Baloo had been the principal factor in the downfall of the Gymkhana, four wickets having fallen to his deliveries for two runs. Fortunately when J. A. D. Langhorne joined Powell who had been keeping his end up with great resolution, the rot was temporarily stopped and the partnership between these two batsmen probably saved the Gymkhana the ignominy of being dismissed for a dozen runs or so. Powell, who, as we have already mentioned in a previous notice, promises to be one of the most useful batsmen the Gymkhana has this year, showed great confidence in playing the deliveries of Baloo and Bhanda, and his innings of 18 was under the circumstances of more value than many an innings of 50. It was hardly free from blemish—how many innings played under the same conditions ever are?—but was none the less a cricketer's innings. J. A. D. Langhorne's innings cannot be too highly praised. It is true he only made 8 runs, but he arrived at the wickets at a most critical juncture and was largely responsible for the total reaching even the figure that it did. He first helped Powell to stop the rot which had set in and afterwards kept his end up while Stileman and Coombs hit out. He played most patient cricket and the Gymkhana would have fared badly indeed, had he failed. He carried his bat out and was at the wickets for nearly 40 minutes for his runs. Stileman was unfortunately obliged to retire after making 7 with his knee out. Coombs added 12 to the total and hit in characteristic style. All things considered, the Gymkhana total of 53 was not so bad when it is remembered that half the wickets were down for 4 runs. Paloo bowled admirably taking six wickets for 21 runs, and his performance in this match taken in conjunction with his success the previous Saturday against the Y. M. C. A. C. C. when he took seven wickets for 13 runs was a fitting retort to his detractors who claim that he has completely lost his form. Baloo, as a matter of fact, on his present form is far and away the best bowler in Bombay and always has been, an opinion which we know is shared by every good judge of the game in Bombay, outside a prejudiced few who see merit in none if not of their own community. It will be remembered by cricket lovers that only as lately as February last attempts were made to disparage Baloo's form with the ball, because he failed to come up to the high standard expected of him in two matches during last cold weather. Some of his detractors did not hesitate to predict that Bombay cricket would know him no more and this in the face of eminent medical opinion that the stiff shoulder from which he suffered would only temporarily handicap him and that by April this year he would have regained the free use of his arm. We write strongly on this point as we believe that Baloo's temporary unfitness was made one of the reasons of a certain section of the Committee, which had in hand the arrangements to send an Indian team to England this year, why the team should not be sent. We all know now that Baloo, had the team gone, would have been in his best form. Bhanda, who on his day is one of the most difficult bowlers in Bombay, bowled very steadily and none of the Gymkhana batsmen could take liberties with his deliveries. His analysis——two wickets for 19 runs——hardly represented all the work he did.

The B. B. made rather a disastrous start, the wickets of A. L. Smith and Colabawalla, two of the best batsmen on the side, falling for 7 runs. This initial success of the Gymkhana engendered hopes which were subsequently by no means realised, for on Bhanda becoming associated with C. M. Patel the batsmen completely collared the bowling, and the spectators were treated to one of the best displays seen on the Gymkhana ground this year. Patel was at the start a bit shaky and made several mishits which came dangerously near being chances. He afterwards batted with more confidence, but his innings was not a clean one. Bhanda on theother hand played very fine cricket from the stat and, although occasionally in difficulties with the bowling, made no mistakes as far as we could see. He scored much slower than is his wont, but this was explained by the state of the wicket which was always assisting the bowlers. Some of his drives and forward cuts were very fine and his hitting on the leg side could not have been better. The Gymkhana bowlers have reason to respect Bhanda, for in the same match last year he took a century against them compiled during a stay at the wickets of one hour, while the year before last he also scored largely against the same side. Bhanda stands out preeminently among Bombay batsmen and has very few superiors. The success of Baloo and Bhanda in this match will, we trust, help to stimulate the efforts that are being made to give the Hindus a match with the Presidency. Before concluding this notice we must congratulate Coombs on an excellent bowling performance. He captured five wickets for 41 runs and sent down 19 overs. He was just as fresh and effective at the end as he was at the start. Ainsworth although he sent down far too many loose balls met with fair success taking three wickets for 33 runs, a remark which also applies to Powell who took two for 22 runs. The rival wicket-keepers, Walcott and Philbrick, were hardly seen at their best especially the last-named. The following are the scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr A H S Aston, c Walcott, b Baloo	2
Lieut Philbrick, b Bhanda	0
Mr S N Powell, b Baloo	18
Lieut Langhorne, b Balco	1
Mr J S Milne, b Baloo	0
Major Carnegy, l-b-w b Baloo	0
Capt Langhorne, not out	8
Major Baynes, run out	0
Mr J L Ainsworth, c Byramjee, b Bhanda	3
Mr G C Stileman, retired hurt	7
Mr E E Coombs, b Baloo	12
Extras	2
Total	53

B B & C I RAILWAY, C C.

Mr A L Smith, l-b-w, b Ainsworth	2
Mr Colabawalla, b Coombs	3
Mr Patel, b Coombs	49
Mr Bhanda, b Powell	47
Mr Date, c Aston, b Ainsworth	0
Mr Baloo, c Milne, b Ainsworth	6
Mr Peyton, l-b-w, b Coombs	0
Mr Walcott, c Baynes, b Coombs	6
Mr Byramji, not out	4
Mr Ivee, l-b-w, b Coombs	3
Mr Radcliffe, b Powell	0
Extras	23
Total	123

ISLAM GYMKHANA VS. EASTERN TELEGRAPH.

This match was played on the Islam Gymkhana ground on Saturday. Scores:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA

Mr Alisha c George b R Phillips	7
Mr Tyabjee b Ryton	9
Mr Koreishi c Spilling b Wilson	9
Mr Peer Mahomed b Ryton	0
Mr Abdul Kadir c and b Wilson	11
Mr Dawood c Spilling b Wilson	21
Mr Kaufali b S Phillips	5
Mr Ali c R Phillips b Ryton	4
Mr Shurfi b R Phillips	17
Mr Salibhoy b Ryton	0
Mr Jabir not out	0
Extras	17
Total	100

EASTERN TELEGRAPH

Mr R J C Phillips b Peer Mahomed	4
Mr S Phillips b Peer Mahomed	13
Mr N George c and b Ali	35
Mr A E Thomas c Jabir b Lawood	13
Mr A Spilling not out	28
Mr R Ryton c and b Shurfi	6
Mr A Barry b Peer Mahomed	0
Mr W Coudrey not out	0
Mr C Tothill, Mr H Wilson, Mr J Petterson — Did not bat	
Extras	11
Total	110

HINDU GYMKHANA VS Y. M. C. A. C. C.

The above match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Saturday and resulted in a draw. Subjoined are the full scores:—

Y M C A

Mr F J Clarke, b Gatasker	52
Mr H Middleton, b C V Mehta	22
Mr C Horne, b Talpade	1
Mr E S Lynn, b C V Mehta	10
Mr W B George, c G E Khote, b Talpade	28
Mr E Grenao, c Gotasker, b C V Mehta	10
Mr A S Alcock, b Talpade	5
Mr H J Lee, c Telang, b C V Mehta	0
Mr A W Wach, not out	12
Mr S Alcock, c and b C V Mehta	5
Mr Deo (Substitute), c Masurker, b Talpade	6
Extras	12
Total	163

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Mr Masurker, c George, b Grenan	32
Mr P K Telang, st Grenan	77
Mr Parshottam, not out	17
Mr Talpade, c Lynn, b Greenan	13
Mr D K Telang, to bat	0
Mr W G Shete, c Horne, b Clarke	0
Mr G E Khote, not out	10
Mr T E Khote, Mr Gotasker, Mr Khandeker, Mr C V Mehta — Did not bat	
Extras	10
Total	159

POONA GYMKHANA vs. NIZAM CRICKET CLUB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, JULY 2.

The first international match of the season between the Poona Gymkhana and the local Mohomadan called the Nizam Cricket Club was played to-day on the Gymkhana ground.—The weather was cloudy the whole day. After one o'clock a smart shower of rain fell and play was stopped till three in the afternoon. The Gymkhana won the match easily by 182 runs. The visitors made a poor show. They were soon disposed of in an hour's time.

The following are the scores:—

NIZAM CRICKET CLUB.

Mr J Pais, c Thew, b Umfreville	1
Mr M Yassif, c Noake, b Umfreville	7
Mr Nizamodin, b Greig	1
Mr G Abdool Kadeer, b Umfreville	1
Mr Abdool Kadur, b Umfreville	5
Mr Kbrahim, b Greig	3
Mr A R Shaik, c and b Grag	4
Mr Abdool Raim, b Umfreville	1
Mr Razzim, b Kearsey	5
Mr Omer Patel, run out	4
Mr Laico Mahomed, not out	2
Extras	4
Total	38

POONA GYMKHANA.

Mr H B Hartley, b Abdul Kadur	3
Capt Greig, st M Yasuf	63
Mr A "Noake, b Lalu Mahomed	0
Mr A D Wilkins, b Lalu Mahomed	11
Mr T H French, b A R Shaik	27
Mr N V Thew, c Jusuf, b Shaik	13
Mr A H Kearsey, b A R Shaik	5
Mr G Thornton, c Ibrahim b Lalu	8
Mr S Ussher, c Pais, b Shaik	18
Capt Umfreville, b Ousuf	5
Capt Davidson, not out	5
Extra	12
Total	220

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The first shoot of the monsoon season took place at Ghat Cooper on Saturday morning last. The shoots will be continued every Saturday morning, unless otherwise notified by the Honorary Secretary. The Club is open to all comers and the Committee would be pleased to see many more of the Bombay Shots turn out for these competitions. They also point out that any young shooters who join will get some good instructions on the range. The entrance fee to the Club is Re. 1, and 8 annas monthly subscription. Gentlemen wishing to join should send their names to the Honorary Secretary Sergent-Major Downing, Head-Quarters, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

The following are the scores in the shooting on Saturday.

Score 200 Yds.	
Corpl A G Powell, G I P R Vol Rifles	32 a
Sgt-Maj A Harrison, G I P R Vol Rifles	31 b
Sgt-Instr Quinton, G I P R Vol Rifles	31
Sergt E Otto, G I P R Vol Rifles	31
Cr-Sgt W Fry, G I P R Vol Rifles	31
Cr-Sgt P R Soundy, Bo Vol Rifles	29
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P R Vol Rifles	28
Sgt-Maj J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	26
Sgt-Instr S Briffitt, Bo Vol Rifles	25
Cor. I A W Scott, Bo Vol Arty	25
Lieut J W Stokes, G I P R Vol Rifles	25
a Winner of 1st Spoon.	b Winner of 2nd Spoon.

Score 300 Yds.	
Sgt Maj J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	31 a
C-Sgt W Fry, G I P R Vol Rifles	31 b
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P R Vol Rifles	28
Sergt F E Otto, G I P R Vol Rifles	28
Corpl A G Powell, G I P R Vol Rifles	27
Sgt-Maj A Harrison, G I P R Vol Rifles	27
Sgt-Instr S Briffitt, Bo Vol Rifles	27
Cr-Sgt P R Soundy, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Corpl A W Scott, Bo Vol Arty	23
Sgt-Instr Quinton, G I P R Vol Rifles	23
Lieut J W Stokes, G I P R Vol Rifles	13
a Winner of 1st Spoon.	b Winner of 2nd Spoon.

DAMAGES CLAIMED BY A RAILWAY PASSENGER.

SUIT AGAINST THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.

At the High Court on Saturday the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee further heard the suit brought by Keshavjee Assur against the G. I. P. Railway Company to recover Rs. 53,983 as compensation for injury sustained by him while travelling on the defendant's railway, Mr. Davar, with Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs Smetham, Byrne, and Noble, appeared for the plaintiff, and the Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Robertson instructed by Messrs. Little and Co. appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Strangman, in continuing his reply on behalf of the plaintiff, said the accident occurred about 6 h. 54 m., that is about three minutes after the twilight had ended, pointing to the truthfulness of the plaintiff's statement that it was quite dark when he got out of the carriage. The learned counsel then commented upon the evidence of the witnesses called for the defendants, Haskurn Bhimjee, Narinan Ardesir, Moreshwur Patharee, etc., remarking that evidence of this description was of very little use to shake the positive evidence given for plaintiff. No weight could be attached to the evidence of the engine-driver, for it was to his interest to contradict the plaintiff. If he admitted that he overshot the platform, he would get into trouble with his superior. Supposing that this lordship was with him, the learned counsel came to the question of damages. The plaintiff had suffered damages in a variety of ways. He had incurred expenses for medical treatment, and medical fees of Dr. Boyd; there was the loss of his income, the permanence of the injury, in having one leg shorter than the other, and the pain and suffering to which he had been subjected. His income, judging from the tax he paid, must be taken at Rs. 12,000 a year: and taking the loss of income for two years, he would be entitled to at least Rs. 25,000 for loss of income: Rs. 5,000 for medical expenses; Rs. 10,000 for permanence of injury; and Rs. 10,000 for pain and suffering. The learned counsel remarked that mulcting in damages the Company, to whose care the lives of a great many people were entrusted, was the only way of bringing them to a sense of their grave responsibility and making them more careful and cautious in the management of their line. Had a little more caution been exercised by the driver of the train, the accident could have been avoided. The learned counsel trusted that his client would be awarded substantial damages for the loss and injury he had sustained.

Mr. Robertson replied on some of the authorities cited by his learned friend. The learned counsel disputed the correctness of the calculation made by Mr. Strangman with regard to the duration of twilight on the day of the accident. Mr. Robertson enquired if his lordship would like to see the place. His lordship asked on what point his visit to the place would be of any advantage.

Mr. Robertson said his lordship, by a visit to the place, would be able to judge properly of the different points raised in the case.

Mr. Strangman said if his lordship intended to go to the place it would be better if all the parties went there also.

His lordship said he did not decide at present to go to the place; but if he found it necessary to go, he would communicate his intention to the parties. His lordship took time to consider his judgment.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

AN ANGLO-VERNACULAR NEWSPAPER.

SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

At the China Baug, Girgaum, on Saturday evening a large and representative gathering of the native community of the town and presidency of Bombay was held to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of the "Gujarati" an Anglo-Vernacular weekly of Bombay on the completion of the 25th year of its existence under Mr. Itcharam Suryaram Desai, the editor and proprietor. The reception hall and the garden grounds were beautifully decorated and brilliantly illuminated. The Hon'ble Sir Phisozshaw M. Mehta presided.

In opening the proceedings, the president said their friend Mr. Itcharam had asked them all to join in celebrating the Silver Jubilee of the "Gujarati," and he (the speaker) was asked to preside on the occasion. He said perhaps they were not aware that he was a Gujarati of the Gujaratis. He commenced his career in Gujarat and carried on his practice especially in the city of Surat. In connection with his practice in Surat, he said he might be permitted to mention the well-known case called the Riots Case, in which he had the honour of defending Mr. Itcharam over a quarter of a century ago; and therefore, it was, that he could lay claim to preserving Mr. Itcharam for this great occasion. It was in 1878 that this took place, and from that time it was that Mr. Itcharam ultimately came to Bombay and started the 'Gujarati.' The paper began with a circulation among 175 subscribers, and it was a long time before it went to 500. But it was a matter of great congratulation to Mr. Itcharam as well as to all present there that now Mr. Itcharam could proudly say that his paper had very nearly reached a circulation of 5,000 copies. The reason was evident. The "Gujarati" supplied a very standing want. The Parsees and Marathis had got paper themselves: and therefore, in starting the Gujarati Mr. Itcharam served and supplied a great want of the "Gujarati" community. The success of a paper must ultimately depend upon its policy, and the policy of the "Gujarati" had been one of loyal patriotism. Mr. Itcharam had conducted his paper on sound principles, and so far as politics were concerned on the principles of the Indian National Congress. In the year 1888 one of the most prominent features of the "Gujarati" was the opening of the English columns. Mr. N. V. Gokhale was the writer of those columns. The way in which the English columns were being written had commanded the respect and attention even of Englishmen. Could they then wonder that the 'Gujarati' had achieved a position which they had met there joyfully to celebrate? Sir P. M. Mehta asked those present to join him in congratulating Mr. Itcharam and Mr. Gokhale on the success they had achieved, and he hoped all would join him wishing greater success to their efforts in the future.

The president then announced that Mr. Itcharam had received about sixty congratulatory telegrams and innumerable letters, the chief among them being from their esteemed Grand Old Man Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, H. H. the Maharaja of Gaekwar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyebji, the Hon'ble Nawab Sayed Mahomed Saheb of Madras, Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, the Anjuman-I-Islam, the Boras and Hindus of Aden and the Mahomedans and Hindus of Porebunder.

Mr. Itcharam was presented with forty addresses from Gujarat, Kathiwar, and Bombay in beautiful caskets and several other presents of books, etc., were also made.

Other speakers, among them being Mr. N. V. Gokhale, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. H. S. Dixit, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Dr. A. G. Viegas, and the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, followed eulogising the career of the "Gujarati" and wishing it greated success in the future.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale proposed that the gathering wished continued success and prosperity to the "Gujarati."

Mr. D. E. Wacha seconded the proposition which was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Itcharam Suryaram Desai said it was a deep source of satisfaction to him that on the present occasion the Hon'ble Sir Phirozeshaw M. Mehta, the leader of the progressive party in India, had taken the chair. He thanked Sir Phirozeshaw for the honour he had done him. He was also thankful to all the gentlemen present for so cordially responding to his invitation. He had received from all parts of the Presidency numerous addresses, letters and telegrams for all of which he was extremely thankful.

Floral presentations were then made and the party repaired to the refreshment tables.

GAMBLING IN "JOTA" SPECULATION.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday afternoon Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Superintendent Sloane of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Lakhamsi Maise and Joomakhram Sookhmal, the former with keeping a common gaming

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

RUSSIAN DEFEAT.

BATTLE CONTINUES AT WA-FANG-KAU.

HEAVY CASUALTIES.

JAPANESE LOSE 1 000 MEN.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

THE battle in the Liao-tung Peninsula at Wa-fang-kau, about 80 miles north of Port Arthur, has been of a very desperate character and the fighting still continues. The Russians, it is quite clear, suffered a heavy defeat on Tuesday, but appear to have rallied.

General Kuropatkin has sent a report to the Tsar, but it does not make things very clear. It breaks off at a most important point which in itself is ominous.

He admits the loss of over 300 men but it would appear to be much heavier. The losses have been terrible on both sides the Japanese according to a telegram from Tokio losing 1,000. A number of guns were captured from the Russians.

It is not known yet what has happened to the Vladivostok fleet. All that is certain is that it has been in the Korean Straits. Whether it has succeeded in passing through, and is now making an effort to reach Port Arthur has still to be learned. Such is extremely unlikely, however. An unconfirmed report says the squadron has been captured by Admiral Kamimura, but it is believed in Tokio that the weather has once again favoured the Russians, who have been able to escape the Japanese ships. Admiral Skrydloff's squadron has been attacking Japanese transports, but with what result is not yet known,

GREAT LAND BATTLE.

RUSSIANS DEFEATED AND JAPANESE LOSE 1,000 MEN.

Tokio Thursday.

The Russians left 500 killed and had 300 men taken prisoners, and lost fourteen guns at Telissa.

The Japanese casualties were 1,000.

St. Petersburg Thursday.

General Kuropatkin has sent to the Tsar the following telegram of yesterday's date :—

"An engagement took place yesterday (Tuesday) at Wa-fan-tien with the Japanese forces, consisting of at least two divisions.

Our losses were.—Killed, Colonel Khvastodnow, commanding the 1st Regiment of the Eastern Siberian Rifles of your imperial Majesty and Second Lieutenant Dragoslaw Nadtochinsky, adjutant of the regiment wounded, Major-General Gerngross, who remained in the ranks and Captain Krintsky of the General Staff. Twenty officers whose names are at present unknown were also killed or wounded besides 311 soldiers.

Of this number the 1st Regiment of Siberian Rifles lost twelve officers and 200 men, and the 1st Brigade of Artillery six officers and 50 men.

The following night passed quietly until about two in the morning when a fusillade began on our right flank along the line of our outposts. The firing soon slackened, however.

At half-past five in the morning (Wednesday) the artillery opened fire on our left flank. Shortly before five o'clock the cavalry discovered on our right flank the presence to the south of Ta-fan-shin, of a considerable force of the enemy.

The Japanese infantry opened fire upon our cavalry, which were on the heights between Ta-fan-shin and Lan-kau, on the edge of a wood, two kilometres from these heights.

Towards half-past six in the morning the enemy, consisting of a regiment of infantry with artillery, made an attack from these woods between Ta-fan-shin and Lan-kau. At the same time the cannonade became heavier on our left flank. At half-past six in the morning General Baron Stackelberg passed with a part of his force to the attack, turning the right flank of the enemy towards Wa-fan-tien and Houyn, and directing the other part of his force against the enemy's front.

Towards ten o'clock in the morning the enemy directed against our right flank a brigade of infantry with a battery and cavalry, and having repulsed our detachment of cavalry, proceeded through Hun-kau, turning the right flank of our position.

General Baron Stackelberg, at half-past ten in the evening, advanced his reserves to check this movement.

According to information received, the enemy on the morning of the 15th brought up considerable reinforcements, and the main Japanese force consists of more than three divisions."

The despatch breaks off at this point.

Rome, Thursday.

A telegram to the "Agenzia Libera" from Ying-kow says that the severe fighting near Wafangkau on Tuesday and Wednesday will be renewed to-day. The Russian army is 80,000 strong.

The land attack on Port Arthur has been suspended for a time, part of the Japanese army having gone north to reinforce the Japanese force near Wafangkau,—

Niu-chwang, Thursday.

Firing has been heard distinctly here in a south-erly direction since ten o'clock last night. Two batteries of artillery rushed through the town at midnight.

The Second Division of General Kuroki's army is reported to have been marching towards Kai-chau yesterday afternoon for the purpose of taking the enemy in the rear.

It is known positively that the Russian forces in the vicinity of Kai-chau have been divided, half being in that place and the rest at a point eighteen miles to the east of Kai-chau. The entire force is estimated at 35,000, including 600 Cossacks.

There are rumours of fighting round Port Arthur with the Japanese almost in the city.

According to other telegrams, the Russians lost 1,000 men in the fighting, and were completely overwhelmed. It would seem, however, that they have rallied, as fighting continues, or, finding they are enclosed by the Japanese, are determined to sell themselves dearly. Wa-fang-kau is about 80 miles north of Port Arthur.

REPORTED RETIREMENT.

Paris, Thursday.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Matin" says that according to private messages received in St. Petersburg, General Kuropatkin is falling back upon Mukden and Harbin, leaving at Liao-yang only three or four regiments. The General has refused to go to Port Arthur, and has, it is said asked to be recalled if he cannot be given complete liberty of action. A battle between Liao-yang and Mukden is expected.

NAVAL FIGHT.

Cologne, Thursday.

The "Koelnische Zeitung" publishes the following telegram from Tokio, dated yesterday :—

"Three Russian warships, which were engaged in the Tsushima Straits and probably belonged to the Vladivostok squadron, have been captured by Admiral Kamimura."

Paris, Thursday.

The "Petit Journal" publishes the following telegram from St. Petersburg :—

"It is rumoured that Admiral Skrydloff and his vessels are engaged with Admiral Togo's forces.

"It is officially announced at headquarters that a battle is in progress.

Tokio, Thursday.

Although it is rumoured that the Japanese squadron has overtaken and engaged the Vladivostok squadron off Iki Island, it is extremely unlikely that there has been an engagement, as the weather has once more favoured the Russians. A storm, accompanied by heavy rain, swept the sea in the neighbourhood of Tsushima yesterday, hiding the movements of the Russians.

A Japanese scout ship succeeded in getting into touch with the Russians and followed them, but probably lost sight of them when night came on.

There are indications to show that the Russian squadron is moving to the east. This increases the chances of an open sea engagement. The Japanese are keenly pursuing the Russians and are eager for a fight.

A Japanese transport which has arrived at Mogi reports that she saw two transports surrounded by Russian warships yesterday.

TOO LATE.

The passage of the Russian cruiser Novik through Port Arthur harbour makes it certain that the Russians have succeeded in blasting a channel through the cement-laden merchantmen sunk in the entrance. This freedom of egress however, comes too late to affect the operations of the Japanese Army, as men, guns, and stores are practically all landed and Admiral Togo is quite capable of keeping the remnants of the Russian fleet imprisoned in Port Arthur,

WAR NOTES AND INCIDENTS.

"RUSSIA WILL HAVE THE LAST WORD."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Petit Journal" attributes the following statement to the Grand Duke Vladimir :—"As long as the Japanese remain on Manchurian territory the Trans-Siberian Railway will convey Russian troops to fight them. Russian guns will answer Japanese guns as long as required, and we shall have the last word."—

OPPORTUNITY FOR ANOTHER ORDER.

General Baron Meyendorff, though entitled on account of his age to be relieved from taking part in the present campaign, persisted in going to the front in order, it is said, that he might earn on the battlefield the Cross of the Military Order of St. George, which is the only decoration that he does not yet possess.

INFLUX OF LIBERALISM.

There is no doubt that one result of the war will be an influx of Liberalism into all Russian institutions. The privileged bureaucracy is regarded as doomed, and the possibility of the Tsar granting Russia a Constitution is by no means so remote as it at first sounds.—

FAR AHEAD OF THE GERMANS.

The military attaches with the Japanese Army have been sending home reports from the seat of war which state in practical effect that the Mikado's troops stand in organisation far ahead of the Germans in the comparative epoch of 1870.

OCCASION FOR GLADNESS.

Tokio had made a holiday to honour, not to mourn, the soldiers who had died on the field with their faces to the foe. Meanwhile the shades living in the darkened halls of the Shokonsha made merry in their own way, which it is not permitted to mortals to know. That evening I asked an educated Japanese gentleman—a graduate of Cambridge—why there was such glad celebration at a memorial to the dead. "Why not?" he asked, "is it not a glorious death to die on the field fighting for one's country? Why mourn then? It is an occasion for gladness, not sorrow."

PRAISE FOR THE ENGLISH PRESS.

The "Novosti," commenting on the attitude of the "Novoe Vremya" towards Great Britain and the United States, points out that the leading Russian journal laughed at England during the Boer war, but the English Press to-day with the exception of the less responsible organs of opinion adopts a very correct attitude.

EMPRESS DREAM.

Newspapers from Tokio contain stories of a dream the Empress of Japan has had. She saw a Japanese naval officer appear. He bowed to her and said, "Do not be anxious; I am watching over the troops. All will be well." He then disappeared. Afterwards, on being shown photographs of various naval officers, the Empress said on coming to one, "That is the man." The photograph was a likeness of Admiral Sakamoto, a famous Japanese admiral, who died thirty-eight years ago. From this incident the Empress feel quite happy in her mind, and believes victory is assured to Japan.

ENGLISH LADIES AT THE FRONT.

Two English ladies, who have been sent by the Queen to visit the Japanese field hospitals, have arrived at Feng-huang-cheng. They arrived in Sedan chairs, under escort, and were received by the Medicine Staff at the entrance to the city. A musical fete has since been given in their honor by the Military.—

TSAR'S GIFT TO NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Tsar, in appreciation of the action of the New York Stock Exchange in listing the Russian War Loan, has sent a gift of a set of silver pieces, which was packed in three large boxes. The gift will be formally received on Monday. Particulars of the Imperial gift are being kept secret.

DISCARDED BOOTS.

In the account by a Japanese officer of the first fights on land near the Yalu he records that the men could not keep their European fashioned boots on their feet, so that most of them preferred to sling their unaccustomed foot-gear over their shoulders, wading through the icy mud and bogs in their bare feet. To take men from the fields where they have not even worn sandals, and put them into leather boots for forced marches is to invite disaster. By this time no doubt, Manchuria is strewn with discarded boots.

AMBASSADOR BOYCOTTED.

Information comes from a reliable source that the American Ambassador in St. Petersburg, Mr. Robert McCormick, of Chicago, is being subjected to severe persecution in Russian high society owing to the sympathy for Japan which has been shown in America since the outbreak of the war. Mr. McCormick has hither to resided in the Leuchtenberg Palace one of the most magnificent residences in St. Petersburg, but he has now received notice to vacate the premises. The notice to quit is attributed solely to anti-American feeling. High society in St. Petersburg has instituted a boycott of Mr. and Mrs. McCormick.

ABSTAINING FROM AMUSEMENTS.

The Russian Ambassador and the whole staff of the Russian Embassy begged to be excused from the State ball at Buckingham Palace on account of the profound anxiety through which their country was passing.

BRITISH BLUEJACKETS AT SHANGHAI.

Twelve hundred men from the British fleet, now at Woosung, were entertained to dinner by the British community at the Town Hall at Shanghai. Subsequently athletic sports were held on the racecourse, followed by tea in the grand stand. The weather was perfect.—

THE DOWAGER EMPRESS'S BIRTHDAY.

The Empress-Dowager of China has practically decided to abandon the extraordinary celebrations of her seventieth birthday, on account of the war.

THE UP-COUNTRY NURSING ASSOCIATION FOR EUROPEANS IN INDIA.

The following letter appears in The "Times" :—

Sir,—Only a few years ago throughout the vast area of British India money could not buy for Englishmen, or Englishmen or their children the comforts of good nursing when they fell ill, for, except in the Presidency towns and large military stations, trained nurses were not to be found. It was to meet a very real want, therefore, that the Up-Country Nursing Association was formed in 1892 for the purpose of sending trained nurses to India for employment under local committees in nursing sick Europeans in up-country districts.

The special business of the association is to place nurses at certain central stations where their services will be readily available. To enable the association to carry on this work effectually requires a moderate, but certain, income, and we might well look for support to the public generally for in every city in the United Kingdom there are many who have some personal interest in our people in India. Our desire has been, however, to commend our work rather to the active sympathy of retired members of the Indian services, and to those who have mercantile or other special interests in India and to those also who have spent pleasant months there in travelling. There are few Europeans who have lived long in India who cannot recall some anxious crisis in their lives when a member of the family or a friend was stricken with dangerous illness, and it was impossible to obtain the ministry of a capable nurse whose aid might have made the difference between life and death. To every one who has directly or indirectly realized what this has often meant to our countrymen in a distant land the claims of the association should come home.

The association engages nurses in England and pays for their outfit and passage to India and other incidental expenses, all subsequent charges on their account being met by the local committees. The total initial cost thus incurred by the association amounts to about £75 for each nurse, and up to the present time we have sent 31 nurses to India. Abundant testimony has been received from doctors, patients, and others as to the excellent services rendered by them.

Though the work thus done has been of great value it has frequently been hindered by the want of funds, and quite lately we have found it a difficult matter to comply with pressing requisitions for more nurses for the Punjab and the United Provinces. To enable us to maintain an adequate staff, and to extend our work to new centres as opportunity offers we wish to increase our regular annual income by making the claims and necessities of the association known to many possible subscribers whom we cannot hope to reach except through the Press. We shall be very grateful if you will kindly give us space in your columns for this appeal for donations and annual subscriptions.

We may add that her late Majesty Queen Victoria signally honoured the Association by conferring on it unasked the distinction of her patronage. Her Majesty Queen Alexandra has been graciously pleased to continue this distinction.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

MAUD G. HAMILTON
MADELEINE BRODRICK
ADELINE B. SHEPPARD
HELEN MUNRO FERGUSON
CORA A. LYALL
KATHARINE LYTTELTON
A. L. MORRIS
F. FORBES ADAM
JAMES B. PEILE
BLANCHE FIREBRACE
EDITH E. CUTHELL
C. H. T. CROSTHWAITE
ELAINE NEL ON
FRANCES MARY YOUNG

Note.—Subscriptions and donations will be received by the hon. treasurers (Colonel Sir William Bisset, Pinecroft, Camberley Surrey, and Major-General J. Bonus, Clapton-court, Crewkerne); by Messrs. Henry S. King and Co. 65, Cornhill, E. C.; and by Messrs. Grindlay and Co., 54 Parliament street, S. W. Cheques and postal orders should be crossed "Henry S. King and Co." Information regarding the Association and copies of annual reports can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary (Mr. H. Birdwood, Dalkeith-house, Cambridge-park, Twickenham).

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

EXPLOSIVE BULLETS AND THE THIBETAN MISSION.

In the House of Commons on Friday, June 10.—Mr. MacNeill asked the Secretary of State, for India: Whether the troops, or any of them, on active service in the invasion of Thibet are provided with the Dum-Dum bullet, originally manufactured for the British Army in India, or any other bullet of an explosive character, and if so what explanation, if any, can be offered for the use of such bullets in the Thibetan Expedition, having regard to the undertaking against their use in the Boer war and declaration signed by all the delegates of the European Powers except the delegates of Great Britain at the Prague Conference to abstain from the use of bullets which expand or flatten easily in the human body, such as bullets with a hard envelope which does not entirely cover the body or is pierced with incision

MR. BRODRICK: The Government of India have not informed me what ammunition is being used in Thibet, but I am making inquiry. No bullets used by the Indian Army or by the British Army in India are of an explosive character.

SIR ANTONY PATRICK MACDONNELL.

Mr. Charles Craig asked the Secretary of State for India What pay, if any chargeable to the revenues of India in respect of the year ending March 31 1904 has been received by Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnel, as salary or pension, or both and what services has this official during this period rendered to the Indian Government.

Mr. Brodrick: During the period in question Sir A. P. McDonnell has been in receipt of the Bengal Civil annuity of £1000, earned by his past services in India He has received no salary as Member of the Council of India having been employed in another department of the public service.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Mr. MacNeill asked the First Lord of the Treasury: Who is now Governor-General of India, having regard to the statutory provisions by which it is enacted that a Governor-General of India vacates that office by absence from India.

Mr. Brodrick: Under Section 50 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, Lord Ampthill, being the senior of the two Governors of Madras and Bombay, has become acting Governor-General, and will hold the office of Governor-General, with the emoluments, until some other person shall be appointed to it and shall have arrived in India.

THE TEA DUTY IN PERSIA.

Monday, June 13.—Mr. Gibson Bowles asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Does the duty now levied in Persia on tea act virtually as a prohibition on the importation of tea from India into Persia; has his Majesty's Minister at Teheran been instructed to make any representations against the duty; and, if so, what has been the result.

Earl Percy: No, sir. It appears that the importation of Indian tea into Persia has shown no diminution since the imposition of the new duty.

PERSIA.

Mr. Gibson Bowles asked the First Lord of the Treasury: Are any negotiations being carried on between his Majesty's Government and the Government of Russia for a treaty with regard to Persia, on the same principles as those on which the recent Anglo-French Agreement was concluded, with reference to Egypt, Morocco, and Siam, has any correspondence passed on the subject and can any papers be laid.

Mr. Balfour: The answer to my hon. friend is in the negative.

THE GOKTEIK RAILWAY BRIDGE.

Mr. W. F. D Smith asked the Secretary of State for India: If he can state the present condition of the Gokteik Railway Bridge in Upper Burma, and by what firm was the bridge constructed; whether at the time when the bridge was being built representations were made by the Acting Chief Engineer for Construction to the effect that unsound work was being put in by the contractors, and whether he is ready to appoint a committee to inquire into the whole matter.

Mr. Brodrick: The Gokteik railway bridge was constructed by the Pennsylvania Steel Company for the Burma Railways Company. When the bridge was being built representations were made by the acting chief engineer for construction to the effect that unsound work was being put in by the contractor but these representations were not confirmed on subsequent inquiry by the Burma Railway Company's engineer or the Government inspector. I am informed by the company that there is no reason for supposing the present condition of the bridge to be unsound, and that a report which they received on it in 1901 was to the effect that it was in all respects a good piece of work.

THE SUBSIDY TO THE AMEER.

Mr. Mac Neill asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his Highness the Amer of Afghanistan has refused to accept the £240,000 per annum which is paid him in consideration of his good feeling towards the Indian Government; if so whether a pacific mission will be sent to Afghanistan, on the same line as that sent to the Dalai Lama at Lhassa, to ascertain the cause of the Ameer's altered attitude to the Indian Government; and in the event of his persistent refusal of the subsidy what steps will be taken to compel his acceptance.

Mr Brodrick: The answer to the question is in the negative.

ADEN HINTERLAND OPERATIONS.

Tuesday, June 14. Mr. Norman asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will state what has been the nature of the military operations conducted for some time past in the hinterland of Aden; what force has been engaged, what is the total number of casualties; what civilian officers have been employed, and if there have been any casualties among them; whether these operations are regarded as being of peace or of war, and what is the difference of the pension or allowance made to the relatives of the killed under the two conditions.

Mr. Brodrick: The Joint Anglo-Turkish Commission which has been engaged since March 1902 in demarcating the frontier of the Aden hinterland has now practically completed its work in the field, the surveys having been carried to the sea. There have been no military operations, but the necessary escort has been provided. The force employed is about 2,000 men. It is now being withdrawn. The casualties hitherto reported to me show that four British and 12 native soldiers have been killed, 19 British and 15 native soldiers have died of disease, and about 40 men have been wounded. Two civilian officers have been employed, without casualty. No deaths having occurred among the officers employed, with the exception of that of a military officer who was murdered by a police sowar in our employ, the question of pension does not arise.

LABOURERS EMPLOYED IN MINES AND PLANTATIONS IN INDIA.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for India; If he will given the return asked for relating to labourers employed in mines and plantations in India and the provision of medical aid and education for their families and children.

Mr. Brodrick: I am afraid that materials do not exist for the preparation of the return. The statutory returns furnished by mines in British India and tea estates in Assam do not contain the information asked for, and such returns would cause a considerable demand on the owners. Indigo estates are required to submit returns as they are not under a special labour law. Mines and plantations in native States are under no obligation to supply figures to the Indian Government. It may be said generally that mines in British India are required to make medical and hospital provision for the treatment of accidents, and that tea and coffee gardens to which the Madras or Assam Labour Law applies are required to maintain hospitals. There is no special requirement imposed on mines or plantations as regards schools But ordinary schools exist in the districts, and can be attended by the children of miners and estate hands,

THE THIBET MISSION.

Wednesday, June 15, Capt. Norton asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, in view of the fact that the approaching rainy season will prevent the keeping open of the 300 miles of communication with the Thibet Mission and that supplies cannot be drawn from the surrounding country, he will enter into direct diplomatic communication with the Chinese Government, who have accredited residents with escorts in all chief towns of inner Thibet.

Mr. Brodrick: I stated on Thursday last, in reply to a question by the hon. member for North Manchester, the steps that have been taken to communicate with the Chinese Government and the Amban at Lhassa. It is not proposed to take any further steps at present.

Capt. Norton: Is the right hon. gentleman aware that unless he communicates with the Chinese Government direct, and asks them to give the Amban of Lhassa instructions, the Amban dare not meet the Mission?

The Speaker: Order, That is an argumentative question.

Mr. Weir: Is the Amban now at Lhassa?

Mr. Brodrick: He was at Lhassa when we last held communication with him. (Laughter.

Capt. Norton: Is the right hon. gentleman aware that the officer in charge of our Mission is now on the Indian frontier 300 miles from the Mission?

Mr. Brodrick: No, sir.

Mr. Pirie: Can the right hon. gentleman give us any information as to the actual military situation at the present moment?

No answer was given.

INDIA AND THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

Mr. Gibson Bowles asked the Secretary of State for India: What is the instruction he has communicated to the Government of India with regard to its dealings with sugar; was that instruction due to-say, and, if so, what decision of the Brussels permanent Sugar Commission what were the arrangements which that instruction obliged the Indian Government to cancel at short notice did their cancellation affect the levy by that Government of countervailing duties on all imports of sugar profiting by direct or indirect bounties in the country of production and will he lay the terms of the instruction upon the table of the House, do his Majesty's Government hold that they are under an obligation to impose upon the Indian Government, either by an instruction such as that in question or by any other method decisions of the Brussels Permanent Sugar Commission.

Mr. Brodrick: In November last the Government of India was instructed that in respect of sugar coming from a country which in accordance with the Brussels Convention had reduced its surtax within the permissible limit they should confine the duty countervailing the former excessive surtax to sugar produce before the surtax had been reduced, and should exempt sugar of the 1903-1904 crop. This decision was taken after consulting the law officers, and was not based on any finding of the Permanent Commission but on the obligation of the Government of India to take off a countervailing duty when the bounty conter vailed ceased to be operative. The Government of India accordingly notified that instead of levying the special duties in question on all sugar up to March 31 1904 they would exempt new crop sugars under certificate. The sugar thus exempted could not be held to have profited by the bounty created by an excessive surtax. The decision does not affect the right of the Indian Government to levy contervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar, I do not propose to lay any papers. The answer to the last clause of the question is in the negative.

BRITISH-INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

On Tuesday June 16. Mr. Runciman asked what was the decision of the Transvaal supereme Court in a case recently brought by certain British-Indian subjects against the Government of the Transvaal for refusing to grant them a right to trade and what action the Government of the Transvaal proposed to take in the matter.

Mr. Lyttelton: (1). The decision was that the plaintiff, to whom a renewal of his licenses to trade outside a location had been refused in accordance with the interpretation of the law by the High Court of the late Republic, was on payment of the license moneys entitled to receive such licenses. The Court reversed the decision of the late High Court and held that the law does not apply to trading, but only to residence; (2) I am not yet in a position to make any statement in reply to the latter part of the hon. member's question. I am in communication with Lord Milner on the subject.

SLOCUM HOLOCAUST.

STORIES OF HORROR AND HEROISM.

THE latest estimate of the loss of life caused by the fire on board the General Slocum places the number of those that perished at 700. The steamer carried nearly 1,400 passengers,

At the first alarm of fire the passengers, mostly woman and children, were seized with a panic. The life-belts were grasped, but most were found to be useless: the canvas and the bands were rotten. One man on board died as the result of the life-belts before he found one in serviceable condition.

The steamer was recently inspected by Government officials, and a licence declaring her fit for use for passenger traffic was granted to the owners.

It is expected there will be a strict investigation into the circumstances of the disaster.

The band on board did their best to allay the panic. They continued playing the latest popular airs until they were half choking with the smoke.

The flames drove the people aft to the hurricane deck. They were crowded there in a dense mass just when the steamer touched the shore at the island. At that moment the deck collapsed under the weight and the people where thrown in a struggling mass into the flames. The stern of the steamer at this time was in thirty feet of water. Many of those on board, thinking that so close to the shore the water would be shallow, jumped in and were drowned.

There were scores of heroic rescues, but many of the men who gallantly attempted to rescue the frenzied women and girls were dragged to the bottom by those they were crying to save.

The flight of the burning steamer for the Island was watched by crowds of people from both banks. Scores of boats followed, picking up survivors and the bodies of victims.

Altogether a sum of 200,000 dollars was found on the bodies that have been recovered. One woman had 30 000 dollars in notes in her possession.

Drivers were at work all night getting the bodies out from the wreck of the steamer.

New York, June 16.

Only one of the crew, a steward, perished. The other are under arrest. The witnesses are all in hospital suffering from various injuries except the pilot, who was unhurt.

It is difficult to learn yet exactly what happened, as many of the survivors are practically insane.

In the height of the confusion yesterday evening a searcher, on finding the body of his wife, attempted to stab himself.

Capt. Vanschaick is in Lebanon Hospital on account of the injury to his leg, the result of jumping from the pilot-house after he had beached the General Slocum. He declares that it would have been impossible to land nearer than North Brothers Island because there was no shallow water nearer, and an attempt to land in deep water would have resulted in the sinking of the ship with even greater loss of life.

The pilot support this view. He says the shore is lined with rocks until North Brothers Island is reached.

On the other hand, Charles Storms, the owner of a lumber yard at the foot of 134th Street, says there would have been no loss of life if the captain had obeyed his signals, and landed on his property when the fire broke out.

The survivors' stories agree that there was a panic and a rush, with the result that the guard rails broke and hundreds unsupplied with life-belts were pushed overboard. Many in the crowd did not understand English, and it was impossible to direct or control them.

The papers are filled this morning with experience full of horror and tales of thrilling courage. A woman, while struggling in the water, was rescued by some men in a boat, only to be robbed of her jewellery and thrown back into the water. The occupants of a second boat picked her up and revived her.

An Irish waitress at North Brothers Island swam out five times and returned on each occasion bringing a living child from the struggling mass of humanity around the wreck.

A policeman in a rowing-boat rescued twenty-two living persons from one of the paddle-wheels, to which they were clinging with blazing fragments falling about them.

Pastor Haas is prostrated with grief. The bodies of his wife and daughter have been identified.

President Roosevelt has sent a telegram of sympathy for Mr. Haas and his congregation. There is hardly a German family in the middle-east side of the city which is not in mourning. The church included practically all of the Portestant faith within a radius of ten blocks.

IDENTIFYING THE DEAD.

The bodies of the victims of the disaster, of which 485 have been recovered, have been arranged in three rows for the entire length of East Twenty-sixth-street Pier –150ft. There was almost a panic there yesterday evening, caused by distracted people trying to push past the police to seek for their missing relations. Many of the bodies are so charred as to be unrecognisable. By order of the police the bodies will be photographed separately for the purpose of indentification.

STATEMENT BY THE CORONER.

Mr. Berry, the Coroner, questioned many witnesses yesterday evening and subsequently issued the following statement :—

"The fire originated in the storage room on the starboard side forward, in which were stored oils, paint, rope, camp stools, and other highly inflammably material. The fire alarm was sounded promptly but when the house was manned there was no water, and the crew were powerless in the ensuing panic. In order that the owners and crew may clear themselves of the charge of negligence they must show that there was spontaneous combustion in the storage room."

SOME INCIDENTS OF THE DISASTER.

A PRAYER CUT SHORT.

It is stated that when the fire broke out the superintendent of the Sunday School knelt down on the deck and started to pray, but before he had uttered a dozen words the place where he and others were kneeling was in flames.

A HERO OF 14.

Most of the 100 men on board seem to have behaved with great courage. Nearly every man who could swim went overboard i burthened with children and many of these heroes lost their lives, being unable to, make headway against the deadly current and whirlpools. One boy of fourteen was drowned after swimming ashore with four children.

DIED AFTER SAVING 23.

One burly man a giant in stature stood on the star board paddle-wheel box of the burning boat and threw twenty-eight children into a net held by sturdy hands on one of the small boats. When last seen the man had fallen backward into flaming pile below the paddle-wheel.

BURNED TO DEATH IN THEIR MOTHERS' ARMS.

John Endell, a member of St. Mark's congregation, states that he saw the clothing of children actually catch fire in their mothers' arms, and they were thus burnt to death.

CARNEGIE'S OPPORTUNITY.

A Reuter telegram says that Mr. F. W. Wilmot, secretary of the Carnegie Hero Fund, has been instructed by the Commission of the Fund to investigate the rescues made in the disaster.

CHILDREN TRAMPLED TO DEATH.

As the vessel steamed at full speed for the North Brothers Island men and women were seen clinging to the sides like flies, and dropped into the water by twos and threes as they became exhausted. Many children were trampled to death in the panic. Women went insane with fright and became separated from their children. In some instances despairing mothers threw their babies into the water and saw them drown before their eyes. A large number of children tied to deck chairs, pieces of wood, and boxes, were thrown over board by their frantic mothers but only in a few cases were they found alive by the rescures on the tug-boats.

ONLY TWO PER CENT. IDENTIFIED.

Sixty per cent. of the bodies recovered are those of women and children, but 2 per cent. only have been identified. The majority of the bodies are so burned that it is impossible to identify them.

HOW DID IT BEGIN?

Conflicting rumours are abroad as to the origin of the fire. According to one story, it was caused by a pan of fat boiling over Another version has it that a lighted match or cigarette fell into the forecastle. All accounts agree that the fire started in the forecastle, and spread almost like an explosion. This is accounted for by the presence of benzine oil in the forecastle.

ASHORE TO DIE.

The scenes on North Brothers Island were heartrending. Charred bodies lined the beach, and were piled in some place like driftwood. One body, that of a middle-aged woman, was found with a baby clasped to her breast. Two little girls, sisters apparently, were washed ashore with arms locked in a death embrace. Some poor victims managed to battle their way almost to land, grasping the ropes thrown to them from the shore, and then, on reaching land, died.

HEROES.

In the ranks of the rescuers there were cases of individual heroism too numerous to mention. Two night nurses swam out together, and brought ashore a young girl who was on the point of drowning. They made several trips in this way, and saved three lives. James Owen, a bricklayer, made six trips. Five times he brought to shore a woman or a girl. On the sixth occasion a little boy and a little girl were seen clinging to him like seaweed. They were almost unconscious, but revived under treatment. Owen swooned on reaching land the last time. When he recovered he expressed his intention of making another trip, but was held back by his mates.

CAPTAIN STICKS TO HIS POST.

The captain remained cool, but all his attention had to be given to taking care of the navigation of his ship, for she was surrounded by rocks and shoals, and the least deviation from the channel course would have sent the ship to the bottom with the loss of all lives. His clothing was afire when he jumped overboard after beaching his vessel, and the pilot-house itself was a mass of flames. He and two steersmen who were at the wheel stayed in the pilot-house to the last moment, and then jumped for safety.

BRAVE ENGINEER'S DEATH.

Chief Engineer Conklin stuck to his post in the engine-room to the very last, and was burned to death at his levers. The crew mostly escaped by swimming ashore when the vessel was beached. It is said that all escaped except three. The steward carried all the money in a belt round his waist.

PERILS OF RESCUE WORK.

Many of the rescue boats braved rocks and took courses that had never been attempted before in the neighbourhood of Hell Gate. Some of them approached almost alongside the General Slocum, and people aboard her were able in many instances to jump to the protecting decks of the tug boats,

PANIC IN A RESCUE BOAT.

As a New York Central Railway tug approached the slip at Port Morris to land the passengers she had picked up her people all crowded to the rail in their anxiety to be taken off. The heavy weight caused the tug to list and run aground. She was compelled then to back off on account of the shoal water. A second panic instantly ensued amid the passengers already crazed with their previous experience. They screamed, and many jumped overboard in their terror, thinking a fresh accident was imminent. They tried to swim ashore, but all sank except two. Some twenty more were lost in this manner.

It is said that the life preservers brought up from the wreck sank when immersed in water. There were 2,500 lifebelts on board, but most of these were placed in such a position that they were next to inaccessible to any but full-grown men.

A SECOND FIRE.

One tug-boat which fastened itself to a blazing paddle-wheel of the Slocum, upon which were fully 200 women and children rescued as many as its small decks and cabin could hold. Just as she was drawing away from the doomed vessel the little tug burst into flame. A loud cry of horror rose from the shore opposite when it was seen that the apparently saved people were about to be again subjected to the ordeal of fire, but a negro deck-hand on board the tug threw a great tarpaulin over the flames, and this gave the others an opportunity of turning on the hose. All these people got away.

ONE SAVED, FIVE LOST.

One of the survivors, Bernard Miller, came to the police headquarters seeking for information about his wife and four small children, whom he had thrown overboard with life-preservers. No report of them could be given him.

COULD NOT REMEMBER.

Mr. August Schneider, a musician, appeared at the police-station with a baby in his arms, looking for his wife and two other children. The only information Schneider could impart was that he was with his family on the main deck near the stern, and saw the steamboat "break in two in the middle." The next he knew he found himself with his baby in his arms on the deck of a tug. Whether he had been in the water or not the man did not know. His clothing was dry and there was no trace of his family.

"A HORRIBLE NIGHTMARE."

One of the survivors said :—"It was like a horrible nightmare. We were forced from place to place on the boat by the fire, land within a stone's throw on both side of us, and yet we were compelled to keep in midstream. My feet were scorched, and when I jumped into the river I heard that sizzling noise that comes when you plunge something very warm into water."

THE WORST ON RECORD.

The disaster is the worst of its kind that has ever happened in New York Harbour, the worst preceding it being the burning of the steamboat Seawanhaka twenty years ago, in the same waters.

"HELL GATE,"

Hell Gate, or Hurl Gate, where the terrible disaster occurred, is a pass in the East River, between New York City and Long Island, formerly very dangerous to vessels from its numerous rocks and rapid currents.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Deaths	Death from a Cause
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B ——vi, Chukla, Oomer, khadi and Dongri	2	3	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	21
Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	7
E Masagon, Tarwady, 2nd Naggada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Naggada	2	2	14
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	12
Total	5	5	85
Same date last year	11	7	57

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	0	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	0	8
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	8	7
E Masagon, Tarwady, 2nd Naggada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Naggada	3	3	19
F Parel, Sewre and Sion	0	0	2
G Mahimand Worli	0	1	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	6
Total	4	5	63
Total plague deaths to date	276,170	256,153	
Same date last year	21	13	76

THE GREAT MOTOR RACE.

EXCITING INCIDENT ON EVE OE THE CONTEST.

THE Kaiser and Kaiserin arrived at Hamburg, June, 16, from Berlin. Their Majesties drove to the Hamburg Castle, where they breakfasted, and then proceeded to Saalburg, where they inspected the stands.

The whole morning was occupied with the weighing of the racing machines. This was carried out at the town weighing machine in the narrow Elizabethstrasse, and began with a most alarming incident.

Mr. Edge was waiting with his Napier car, and behind were Mr. Opel and four or five other of the competitors. Suddenly some one threw down a lighted match which ignited the petrol under Opel's car, which was slightly leaking.

Immediately loud explosions occured, and the whole side of the street became a running stream of flame. Fortunately Mr. Edge showed great presence of mind and dexterously rushed his car forward out of danger, while Mr. Opel and all the rest pushed their cars backwards out of reach of the flames.

Fortunately nobody was hurt, nor was any damage done but for the moment the scene was terrifying. The whole street was in flames

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

HIS LORDSHIP'S LODGINGS.

WHEN judges who are badly wanted at the Law Courts are no longer sent on pettifogging little circuits to try cases which ought to go to Quarter Sessions, then their Lordships will no more have to complain that they are unsuitably lodged. Mr. Justice Will's complaint that he cannot sleep in his apartments at Carnarvon is only of one of many such grievances which his Majesty's judges have against their official dwellings in the country. One learned occupant of the Bench complained that he was put into a bedroom which was absolutely unventilated. The windows were sealed, and there he lay for a night in a sort of oven. Next night the windows were unsealed, and the poor man had to hold himself down to the bed to prevent being blown up the chimney by the draught.

A REMEDY.

You cannot offer to a sleepless Judge the remedy which Erskine suggested. "A friend of mine," he said, "was suffering from continual wakefulness, and various methods were tried to send him to sleep, but in vain. At last the physicians resorted to an experiment, which succeeded admirably. They dressed him in a watchman's coat, put a lantern into his hand, placed him in a sentry-box, and—he was asleep in ten minutes." Fancy calling round in the morning for the Lord Chief Justice at a watchman's box posted over one of London's opened-up streets! Justice has been known to nod upon the Bench, and one has seen distinguished men make valiant efforts to keep their eyes open during that deadly drowsy hour which follows lunch. In one case the Judge's clerk used to keep watch over his learned master. You would see him carefully drop something upon the floor and disappear from sight to pick it up. His Lordship would sit upright with a start. The vigilant clerk had given him a sharp nip in the calf.

LET'S HAVE A VERDICT.

The president of a court had one day to extract the vote of a Judge upon an appeal case. The good man had been dozing quite comfortably. "Eh what!" he exclaimed, as he was suddenly aroused, and immediately added that "the man should be executed." "Oh but the business in hand concerns a field" replied the President. "Ah, yes of course" was the answer, let it be mowed at once,' But do not fear that was in a French Court and the matter is one which they do not order better in France. A very eminent Judge now deceased, caught himself napping. He had nodded for some minutes over his notes. His head collapsed with a jerk in the direction of the desk and he awoke. He opened his heavy eyes and looked angrily around. Summon the caretaker he said. The caretaker was summoned. What do you mean sir by permitting such an intolerable temperature in this Court? Open the windows at once. If ever you permit the Court to become so hot again while I am here I will commit you to prison without warning. The miserable man crept away. That Court was already as cold as a vault; to have reduced its temperature further it would have been necessary to call in Professor Dewar to infuse liquid air.

UNCONSIDERED TRIFLES.

Nature does not always take kindly to our attempts to aid her. The man who died this week through the slipping into his throat of a set of artificial teeth is by no means the first who has come to his end by such means. But teeth are not the only foreign bodies which, somehow, men manage to absorb—to their great inconvenience. A member of the peerage carries a little bank in his internals to-day—a half-crown which he managed to swallow when trying a conjuring trick. The younger Brune was similarly unfortunate, but in his case the pieces assimilated, while of greater value was of less bulk. It was a half-sovereign. The coin lodged in the trachea, and refused to budge. All sorts of expedients were tried to effect its removal but without effect. Then as a distracted mother when her baby has swallowed something it "hadn't oughter" will turn the youngster upside down, so they up-ended the scientist and beat him till he and they were tired. Even this was no good. At last when he was tired of life, and shook and wrenched himself in very despair and aggravation, out came the golden intruder. Those who knew him will recollect that he wore a half-sovereign mounted as a scarf-pin. That was the identical coin.

UNDESIRABLE FINDS.

The attention of Parliament has been called to few stranger matters than the loss of a corpse in an Irish mortuary. For two months, the information says a certain body has lain in its present position, unnoticed, forgotten. Charles Lever never imagined anything half so strange as this. It is another instance of the greater romance in fact than in fiction although "romance" is a quite inadequate word in the connection. There is a true story of the disappearance of human organs from a surgeon's possessions, stolen by a hungry man in ignorance of their nature, but let that pass. A number of rabbits which had been inoculated with cholera germs disappeared from the Pasture Institute in Paris. To the annoyance caused by the removal of the animals was added alarm lest they should be devoted to alimentary purposes. The rabbit trade in the gay capital suffered an acute slump. Eventually the theft was traced. But the rabbits were no more. They had been sold as food in one of the poorest quarters in Paris, and, strange to say, none of those who feasted off the poison-charged bunnies was a ha'porth the worse for his meal.

MRS. GAMP'S FRIEND.

Some say that there ain't no such person as the Board of Trade which that cruel, horrid Committee wants to go and destroy. The Board of Trade will answer with all its multitudinous voices that it lives and has its being, eye in many a place. Certainly the Board of Trade will tell you its has as well defined an existence as the British Constitution. Well that excellent institution is underwritten, and the Board of Trade existent or non-existant, has by some extraordinary means come to lord it over more separate and distinct branches of industry than ever body or board did before in the history of the world. It has no favour than nine addresses. That may not help you if you do not know the particular one you want. Likely enough you will do the grand tour and reach your proper destination ninth in order. But that does not affect the addresses themselves.

THE OFFICIAL OCTOPUS.

Here they are, separate offices for every department ranging from Parliament-street and Old Palace Yards by way of the Horse Guards to Victoria street. Next, away you go to Mark-lane, thence to Lower Thames-street, and finally cast anchor in Southampton-street. Scattered about those addresses are the departments which have to deal with Labour, Commercial Intelligence, Light Railays, Weights and Measures, Registration of Bankruptcy, Marine Survey, Registration of Seamen, and Patents. Nothing comes amiss to his Board whose enemies say it does not exist. It takes cognisance of everything that crops up, from the colouring of dolls eyes to an earth quake trust. The fact that it is so ready to undertake works does not of course suggest that there is any unconstitutional celerity in getting through the business upon which it places its hand. There was once an aged salt who wanted to change the name of the little twopenny-ha' penny of which craft he had become the owner, and they kept him trotting upstairs and down from this office to that signing papers paying fees, running to and from the docks, scouting round Whitechapel for mysterious minions of the Board, until he developed into that unreliable old man who met and told Coleridge all those dreadful stories about that albatross.

THE LABOURER'S TASK.

This labourer's task, which the unconscionable committee recommends shall soon be o'er, is the biggest thing on record. It is impossible to write round the items; they are too numerous, and must be simply set out to tell their own stories. Some of the sections and sub-sections over which it spreads itself are as follows: Railways, tariffs, patents, water supply, gas, electric lighting, art unions, lighthouses, harbours, oyster fisheries, testing of cables, survey of passenger ships, measurements, of ships health and discipline of seamen, rule of the road at sea, rockets and lifeboats, explosions, statistics tramways, weights and measurements, trade marks, insurance, joint stock companies, bankruptcy, industrial exhibitions, piers and foreshores, registration of ships, mussel fisheries signals at sea, pilotages, causes of wrecks, trade returns, and the compilation of a not very illuminating monthly journal. In the face of that list, one can only repeat that authorities say the Board of Trade has no legal recognised existence. When the Prince of Wales, after a searching investigation of the superior public business methods of our Colonies, came back and cried "Wake up" in our ears, it is not unreasonable to suppose that he had in his mind's eye this enormous anomaly.

OFFICIAL NOTABILIA.

There have been some notable men at the Board of Trade, despite the ambiguous nature of its existence. John Locke no doubt evolved many a theory while acting as its Secretary. The historian has recorded that "Locke's retirement in 1700 removed any chance of the Board of Trade advocating more enlightened opinions on commercial subjects than those generally held at that time." With such a man behind the scenes it would have been strange indeed if matters at the Board of Trade had not boomed. But the career of this body was ever precarious. Even if the report of committee be adopted, it will be but a repetition of history. For there have been other suppressions. The Board was created in a tentative form 600 years ago, but lapsed, and it was not until the time of the Commonwealth that it assumed any permanent form. Charles II.'s time saw it engaged as it has been recently in collecting data as to all imports and exports, and as it were rounding up the story of our commercial position in relation to the trade of other nations. There have been various fluctuations since then, and now (apparently, the "non existent" is in for another spell of extinction.

THE WEEK'S SUMMARY.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

HOME.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—The Senior Wrangler this year is Mr. A. S. Eddington, of Trinity College.

Court.—The King spent the week-end with the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire at Eastbourne.—The King and Queen, with the Prince and Princess of Wales, visited Eton College on the 13th, and drove in semi-State from Windsor Castle to Ascot on Tuesday.—The Archduke Frederick of Austria attended a review at Aldershot on the 10th, and returned home next day.

Cricket.—Last Friday Derbyshire beat M. C. C., Essex beat Sussex, Kent beat Middlesex, Lancashire beat Gloucestershire, and the South Africans beat Oxford University. On Saturday Worcestershire defeated Hampshire, and Notts lost to Yorkshire. On Wednesday Notts beat Middlesex and Essex beat Surrey. Lancashire drew with Warwickshire, Sussex with Yorkshire, and Gloucestershire with the South Africans.

Drama.—Mme. Rejane began a short season at the Prince of Wales's Theatre on the 13th.—At the Strand a musical farce, Sergeant Brue, by Mr. Owen Hall and Mme. Liza Lehmann is being played.

Ecclesiastical.—The Bishop of London presided on the 13th at the annual meeting of the Church Reading Union, and on the 14th at the annual meetings of the Home Mission and the Rescue and Preventive Council, of his diocese.

Election.—Mr. V. P. Kennedy, Nationalist, has been elected for West Cavan.

Golf.—The open championship was won last week by Jack White.

Ireland.—Two cases in which Protestants are believed to have suffered injustice on the ground of their Protestantism are likely to be brought before the House of Commons.

Law.—The House of Lords is rehearing the Free Church case.—The Court of Appeal has decided that an illegitimate child ten years old must be given up to her mother by the couple who had brought her up from infancy.—Mr. Justice Bruce has resigned, and Mr. R. Bray has been raised to the Bench.

Mr. Walter, replying to a correspondent who referred to rumours of a change in the ownership or management of "The Times," says there is not, and never has been, one word of truth in them.

Naval and Military.—The Mediterranean Squadron has had a warm welcome at Cannes, Leghorn, and Civita Vecchia. The cruiser Duke of Edinburgh was launched on the 14th.—Mr. Arnold-Forster spoke at the annual meeting of the Association for Employment of Reserve and Discharged Soldiers on the 13th.

Parliament.—The House of Lords on the 9th rejected Lord Portsmouth's motion for an inquiry into the Crown Agent system.—The House of Commons on the 9th discussed the Congo Free State question and other foreign affairs. On the 10th the Musical Copyright Bill was discussed and the Scottish Education Bill was considered on the 13th, 14th and 16th.

Sale.—The late Duke of Cambridge's art collections have realized £89,739. Gainsborough's portrait of Maria Walpole brought 12,100 guineas, and a portrait by Romney 4,100 guineas. The books and engravings are still to be sold.

The Alake of Abeokuta has been visiting Liverpool, Oldham, and Manchester.

Wills.—The late Lady M'Culloch has left £9,153 to religious and charitable institutions; and under the will of Mrs. Ellen Gent about £49,000 is similarly disposed of. Mrs. Mary Gillow, of Hereford, left over £20,000 to Roman Catholic institutions.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—Sir John See, Premier of New South Wales has resigned owing to ill-health, and Mr. Wardell, Colonial Treasurer, has reconstituted the Cabinet.—A motion of no confidence in the Government has been carried in the Queensland Assembly.

British Guiana.—The award of King Victor Emmanuel in the Anglo-Brazilian arbitration as to the Guiana frontier is generally favourable to the British contention.

Canada.—It is believed that Earl Grey will be the next Governor-General.—Lord Dundonald, commanding the Militia, having publicly condemned the interference in military matters of Mr. Fisher Minister of Agriculture, while acting for the Minister of Militia, there was a lively debate in the House of Commons on the 10th. Lord Dundonald has been dismissed for his "grave act of indiscretion and insubordination."—A river passenger steamer was sunk easly on Sunday morning in the St. Lawrence below Montreal, five lives being lost.

South Africa.—The Intercolonial Council in Pretoria last week passed the estimates for the Constabulary. The Council has recommended the appointment of an auditor and treasurer to supervise the work of the railway committee. Sir Percy Girouard retires.—Three men have been arrested, and one deported, in connexion with threats against the life of Lord Milner.

THE UNITED STATES.

An Excursion Steamer in New York harbour on Wednesday caught fire, and 500 deaths are believed to have occurred.

The Attorney-General, Mr. Knox, is retiring from the Cabinet to the Senate.

The Palma Trophy is to be returned immediately to England.

The Presidency.—The Virginia and Kentucky Democratic Conventions have refused to declare for Justice Parker.

FOREIGN.

Austria-Hungary.—Count Apponyi has put forward a programme embodying the extreme demands of Hungarian Nationalists.

France.—An alleged attempt to bribe the Premier led to a scene in the Chamber on the 10th.—A hearty welcome has been given to British visitors at the Norman fetes in Rouen.

Russia.—Fresh measures of repression are being adopted by M. de Plehve.

South America.—Senor Manuel Quintana has been elected President of Argentina and Senor Jose Pardo President of Peru. In Uruguay the agitation for peace increases. The Nationalists demand the President's resignation as the first condition.

Switzerland.—The Russian Minister at Berne has been shot and wounded by a Russian named Ilnitzki.

The War.—Admiral Togo reports that on Tuesday the cruiser Novik, with ten destroyers, made a sortie from Port Arthur, and exchanged fire with Japanese torpedo boats and destroyers, which tried to entice them by gradually retiring, but in about three hours the Russian vessel, withdrew. No damage was sustained by the Japanese.—Our Special Correspondent reports from Chifu that the Russian troops in Port Arthur are on two-thirds rations. There is considerable desertion among the Siberian troops.—At St. Petersburg it is feared that the fortress will fall into the hands of the Japanese owing to lack of ammunition. The besieging army is advancing cautiously.—according to another St. Petersburg telegram General Kuropatkin estimates that Port Arthur can hold out for at least two months, and that by July 15 he will be able to take energetic action.—While a Japanese steamship was laying mines at Port Arthur on the 13th, a mine exploded, killing an officer and 19 men, and wounding nine others. The damage to the ship was unimportant.—It is reported that the Japanese near Pulan tien captured a Russian force into making an attack on Saturday, then took them in flank and defeated them with a loss of 800 men.—The bodies of ten Russian officers and 604 men have been buried by the Japanese at Nan-shan.—In Ta-lien-wan Bay two Russian warships, believed to be cruisers, have been found under water.—General Kuropatkin reports that on June 6 there were two skirmishes north of Feng-hwang-chenn and on the main Liau-yang road, in which the Japanese were driven back with loss, but that the Russian detachment occupying Saimatse was compelled to retire.—Official telegrams to St. Petersburg announce a Japanese advance northward from Pu-lan-tien, and state that a Japanese force on Tuesday attacked a Russian position near Wafang-kau. After a severe battle the attack was repulsed; but a Russian general was wounded and a colonel was killed.—Japanese telgrams indicate that General Kuroki's forces, after occupying Saimatse, advanced on Siuyen, and drove out the Russians.—Tokio telegram says that Siu yen and Saimatse are of great strategic importance; and a Mukden telegram says the Russians are falling back slowly before superior forces.—Our Special Correspondent, reporting on his visit to Niu-chwang, say the Japanese have established a strict blockade. The town it self is well policed by the Russians. General Koropatkin is receiving four or five troop trains daily.—An article in the Paris Temps declares that the voyage of the Baltic fleet to Port Arthur is practically impossible.—The distress at Vladivostok is increasing.—The Vladivostok squadron, cruising between Tsu-Shima and Japan, has fired on some Japanese transports, and has cannonaded various points on the Japanese coast. Japanese warships hastened in search of the enemy, and are said to have engaged him.

Turkey.—An Armenian periodical in Paris having published shocking details of the recent massacres, Mr. Delcasse says that the reports are exaggerated, but the Government is doing its duty in the matter.—Hilmi Pasha has issued orders that the foreign gendarmerie officers in Macedonia must not receive complaints from the population or otherwise interfere in the domain of the civil authorities.

Obituary.—Mr. Levi Leiter, Lady Curzon's father; Sir William Henderson, Col. Jos. Beatty; Lieut.-Col. E. Ewing.

Shipping.—The Atlantic rate war is being vigorously carried on, and substantial reductions in fares are announced by the Cunard and white Star lines.—Co-operation is being arranged between the Hamburg-American and North-German Lloyd Companies and two companies at Trieste, directed against the Cunard Company's Hungarian emigrant traffic.—"Times."

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE, June 14.

2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays)—Second Lieut T H Sneyd to be lieutenant, vice M R Hall, resigned.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Supernumerary Capt. H R Phipps to be captain vice C F G Washington appointed adjutant, Lieut. L T Golf to be captain vice S S Browne appointed adjutant, Supernumerary Lieut. C H Browning to be lieutenant vice E L Ellington promoted. First Class Master Gunner J P McDonald to be quartermaster with the honorary rank of lieutenant vice Honorary Major W Paton deceased.

Royal Garrison Art.—Lieut J H Bateson is seconded for service with the Native Mountain Art., India.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Brevet Col. A C Foley on completion of five years service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel is placed on half-pay. Lieut. H E C Cowie D S O to be captain under the provisions of Article 30, Royal Warrant Oct. 25 1900.

FOOT GUARDS.

Grenadier Guards—Capt. Francis L V Swaine resigns his commission.

Scots Guards—Lieut. A E S Clarke M V O is seconded for service with the Macedonian Gendarmerie. Second Lieut. F R Harford to be lieutenant, vice A A L Stephen D S O, promoted.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Buffs (East Kent Regt.)—Capt. and Brevet Major H Findlay is seconded for service on the staff.

The Devonshire Regt.—Second Lieut. B C James to be lieutenant, to complete establishment.

The Royal Irish Regt.—Capt. S H L Galbraith resigns his commission.

The South Wales Borderers.—Major F. P. Smyly is placed on retired pay. Capt. H A Moore to be major, vice F P Smyly.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Second Lieut. N B Pollard-Urquhart resigns his commission.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt.)—Lieut. H K Woods to be captain, vice Brevet Major S Upperton, promoted.

The Essex Regt.—Lieut. W McD Allardice is seconded for service in the Army Ordnance Dept.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt.)—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—G H J Barrett, vice F J Gosset, promoted, G W P Dawes, vice G H J Barrett, seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Inf.)—Second Lieut. H S Kaye to be lieutenant, R H Ellis, vice resigned.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Capt. C E Balfour, D S O, is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers.

The Royal Irish Rifles—Second Lieut W McCulloch to be lieutenant, vice R H S Dashwood, promoted.

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Lieut. W E Davies to be captain, vice B A T Kerr-Pearse, retired. Second Lieut. R C Burton, from 1st (Oxford University) Volunteer batt, the Oxfordshire Light Inf. (University candidate), to be second lieutenant.

STAFF.

Major C M Mathew, D S O, Army Ordnance Dept, Ordnance officer third class, to be a deputy assistant director of Equipment and Ordnance Stores at Headquarters, vice Major J H Hale, Army Ordnance Dept, who has resigned the appointment of deputy-assistant director-general of Ordnance. The undermentioned appointment is made to the Staff of the Somaliland Field Force:—Cap D M Watt, 1st batt 2nd Prince of Wales's own Goorkha Rifles (the Sirmoor Rifles), to be a special Service officer.

SCHOOL OF GUNNERY.

Major H S Jeudwine, R A, from a deputy assistant quartermaster-general, to assistant superintendent of experiments vice Brevet Lieut Col S B Von Donop, R A, appointed secretary to the Ordnance committee.

ROYAL HOSPITAL CHELSEA.

Surg T Ligertwood, M D, from surgeon on the Half-Pay List, retires on retired pay.

BREVET.

Lieut Col W F Fawcett, the Northamptonshire Regt to be colonel.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut-Col and Brevet Col Fitzgerald M Banister, half-pay, retires on retired pay. Qrmr and Honorary Lieut A Pocknold, the Royal Irish Rifles, is granted the honorary rank of captain. Vet-Lieut W J Bickford, 4th South Australian Contingent, Imperial Bushmen's Corps, is granted the temporary rank of veterinary-lieutenant in the Army while in serving in South Africa.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Major C H L Baskerville to be lieutenant-colonel, A R Hall, gentleman, late lieutenant, 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays), to be lieutenant.

ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Surg-Lieut G R Livingston to surgeon-captain.

Admiralty, 15th June 1904.

In accordance with the provisions of her late Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870, Captain Reginald Charles Prothero, C.B., M.V.O., has this day been placed on the Retired List.

In accordance with the provisions of his Majesty's Order in Council of 28th March, 1903, Lieutenant George James has this day been placed on the Retired List.

ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY.

Major Frederick George Kappey to be Lieutenant Colonel by Brevet under the provisions of Order in Council of 19th March, 1883.

War Office, Pall Mall, 17th June, 1904.

"12th (Prince of Wales's) Royal" Lancers, Captain William M. Burrell is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Imperial Yeomanry.

13th Hussars, Lieutenant Ernest F. Twist to be Adjutant, vice Captain and Brevet Major E. W. Denny whose tenure of that appointment has expired 21st (Empress of India's) Lancers, Quartermaster and Honorary Major G. L. Graham is placed on retired pay.

Sergeant-Major Joseph Vinters Laughton to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant vice Honorary Major G. L. Graham.

COLDSTREAMS, GUARDS.

Second Lieutenant Guy Janion Edwards, from 3rd Battalion, The Essex Regiment (University Candidate), to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant W. H. V. Darell, promoted.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Queen's (Royal Surrey Regiment), Captain Hugh W. Smith, D.S.O. is seconded for service anders, the Colonial Office.

The Norfolk Regiment. Captain Charles Ross, D. S. O, is seconded for service on the staff.

Supernumerary captain Walter E. Crammer-Roberts to be Captain, vice C. Ross, D. S. O.

The Bedfordshire Regiment, the appointment to a Second Lieutenancy of Second Lieutenant Miles Monro Napier, 3rd Battalion, The Queen's (Royal West Surtey Regiment), which was notified in the "Gazette" of 3rd June 1904, is cancelled.

The Royal Army Regiment, Second Lieutenant C. A. French to be Lieutenant, Vice S. E. Apthrop, seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The South Wales Borderers, Major Reginald Campbell retires on retired pay.

The East Surrey Regiment, Supernumerary Lieutenant Cyril E. A. S. Durrie to be Lieutenant, vice A. G. McCBurn, seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The Border Regiment the undermentioned Second Lieutenant to be Lieutenants.—H. D. MacCall Vice R. N. Gordon promoted,

F. H. S. Le Mesurier vice H. D. MacCali, seconded for service with the Indian Army,

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains, R. C. Wilson, E. G. French M. B

STAFF.

Captain J. Byron, Royal Artillery, from Staff Captain for Royal Artillery, to be Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir C. Tucker, K. C. B., Commanding Scottish District.

Captain J. M. McLaren, The Gordon Highlanders to be Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant General Sir C Tucker, K C B, Commanding Scottish District. Lieutenant R M York[illegible] (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars, to be Aide-de-Camp to General the Right Honourable F W. Lord Grenfell, G C B, G C M G, Commanding the Forces in Ireland, and IIIrd Army Corps.

The undermentioned appointment is made to the Staff of the Somaliland Field Force:—Lieutenant J T Weatherby, The Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to be a Special Service Officer,

ARMY SERVICE CORPS SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION.

Major P E F Hobbs, C M G, to be Chief Instructor Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T D Foster, M V O, to be Instructor. Captain R O Burne to be Assistant Instructor.

ROYAL HOSPITAL, CHELSEA.

Lieutenant-Colonel C Seymour, M B, Royal Army Medical Corps to be Physician and Surgeon vice T Ligertwood M D, retired,

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel George N Mayne, C B, The York and Lancaster Rigiment to be Colonel.

MEMORANDA.

Colonel Robert M Hyslop Colonel on the Staff, Commanding Royal Engineer, South-Eastern District is placed on retired pay.

The date of the grant of local rank of Lieutenant Colonel to Captain and Brevet Major Thomas A Cubitt, D S O, Royal Field Artillery is 1st April, 1904, and not as notified in the "Gazette" of 10th June, 1904.

ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Surgeon-Lieutenant V Graham to be Surgeon-Captain.

ECZEMA

The World's Greatest Skin Torture

Many Infants are Born with Eczema

It's the Only Thing Some Folks Have Left When They Die

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE CURE IS CUTICURA

It is in the treatment of this most distressing of torturing and disfiguring skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair, that the Cuticura remedies have achieved their greatest success. Original in composition, scientifically compounded, absolutely pure, unchangeable in any climate, always ready, and agreeable to the most delicate, they present to those suffering from Eczema the most successful curative of modern times. We know that this will be considered strong language by those acquainted with the character and obstinacy of the disease under consideration, but it is justified by innumerable successes where all the remedies and methods in vogue have failed to cure, and, in many cases, to relieve, even.

The first step in the treatment of the chronic forms is to remove the scales and crusts and soften the skin, by warm baths with Cuticura Soap. The scalp, ears, elbows, hands, ankles and feet will require frequently a thorough soaking in order to penetrate the thickened skin and crust's with which these parts are often covered. Dry carefully, and apply Cuticura Ointment, lightly at first, and where advisable spread it on pieces of soft cloth and bind in place. Take the Resolvent, pills or liquid, in medium doses. Do not use cold water in bathing, and avoid cold, raw winds.

Cuticura Resolvent, Liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.

Send for "How to Cure Eczema."

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THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

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for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

REGULARLY at BEDTIME USE

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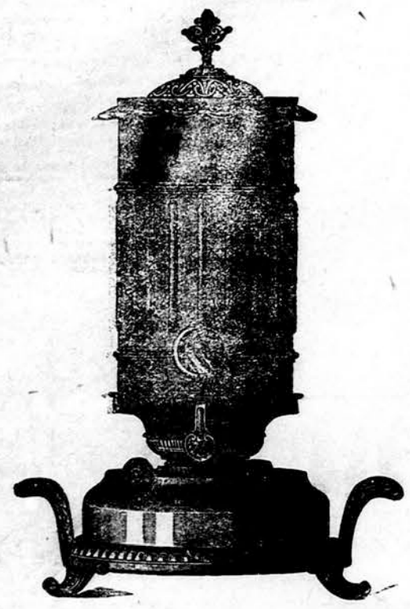

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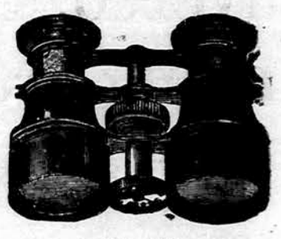

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PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN GOUT. "Having received such perfect benefit and relief "from Bishop's Varalettes for gout, I am "writing "this to reques you to send me samples of the same, "as I am desirous to introduce them in my practice here. I suffered "a martyrdom before using Bishop's Varalettes, and now for at least "three months I have not had even a twinge of it.—Dr. JEKSON, "Hope Street, Cape Town."

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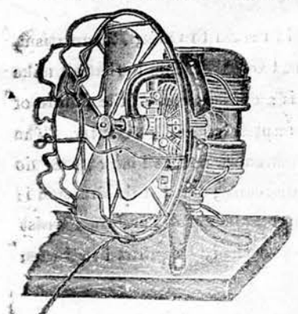

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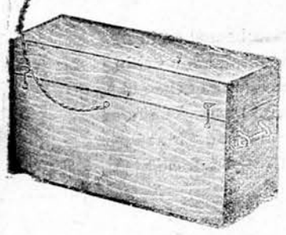

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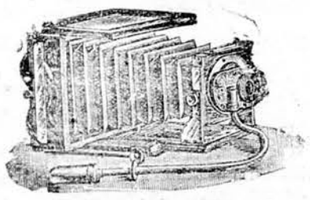

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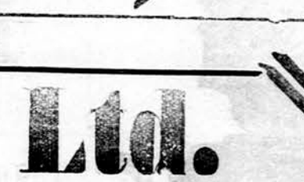

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